THE North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XII., No. 583. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861. PRICE, TAELS 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

AVIS.

LEGATION DE FRANCE EN CHINE,
PEKIN, *le* 9 *Juillet*, 1861.

Il est publié pour l'information générale qu'en attendant l'approbation du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Impériale, Son Excellence l'Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire de France en Chine a nommé à dater de ce jour le sieur M. A. MACLEOD, Vice Consul de France à Fou-tchéou.

Le Premier Secrétaire de la Legation,
KLECZKOWSKI.

NOTICE

FRENCH LEGATION IN CHINA,
PEKIN, 9*th July*, 1861.

PENDING the approval of His Imperial Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France in China has been pleased to appoint on this day M. A. MACLEOD, Esquire, Vice-Consul for France at Fuchau.

By order,
KLECZKOWSKI,
First Secretary to the Legation.
19oc

NOTICE.

Estate of J. B. NIEMANN, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are requested to present them, on or before the 15th of October, 1861.

W. PROBST,
Consul.
Oldenburg Consulate,
Shanghai, 12th July, 1861.
19oc

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late EDWARD YATES ceased in the Firm of DAVIDSON & Co., on 11th July last.

All parties indebted to or having claims upon the said EDWARD YATES, will please send them on or before 15th October next to

W. DAVIDSON,
Administrator.
5ise Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned, will from this date be carried on under the Style or Firm of WHEELOCK & Co.

MR. PETER WILLIAM LACY is this day, admitted a Partner in the Cargo Boat Business.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
14le Shanghai, 2nd September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE authority which MR. JOHN W. BROADBENT had to sign our firm per procuration is this day transferred to MR. WM. WEBB BIRLEY.

SHAW, BROTHERS & Co.
5ise Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and MR. EDWARD HARRISON is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. PETER W. LACY in our Cargo-boat business ceases from this day.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 31st, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN in our firm ceased on the 1st instant.

The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, August 17th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the late ABRAHAM HOWARD in our Firm ceased on the 15th instant.

All parties indebted to or having claims against his Estate are requested to hand them in for settlement to

HOWARD & Co.
26oc Shanghai, 25th July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EUGENE BOREL is authorised to sign our name per procuration.

VAUCHER FRERES.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
3ma Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by MR. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR J. TRUELSEN is authorised to sign my name per procuration.

J. BOHSTEDT.
6ma Ningpo, 27th August, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. BOHSTEDT will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. EDWARD PEREIRA in our firm ceased on the 30th June, 1858, and that of MR THOMAS COATES LESLIE on the 30th June 1860.

DENT & Co.
14de Hongkong, 26th August, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from the 1st of October next be carried on under the style of RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
20de Hankow, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of MORISON & Co.

J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at HANKOW as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between CHAS. GRANT and HY. MELLER at Tien-tsin, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

Tien-tsin, September 15th, 1861.

WITH reference to the above, the Undersigned begs to notify that he has established himself at this Port, as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and AUCTIONEER.

HENRY MELLER.
26no Tien-tsin, September 16th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will carry on business from this date as heretofore under the name of GRANT & Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
5oc Tientsin, 15th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this place and Tientsin as *Merchants and General Commission Agents*, under the Firm of STAMMANN & Co.

OSCAR STAMMANN.
H. NOETZLI.
12oc Cheefoo, May 20th 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as TEA INSPECTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. RUSSELL PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be *underwritten* on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A thorough-bred black Irish Mare price $300, also a handsome young Pointer Dog, a brace of Trained Spaniels, and a one-year-old Retriever Dog—price $50 each.

Apply to C.W.D.S., Brigade Office, Tientsin.
28se September 21st, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry	in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls. 8	per doz.
Pale Brandy	„ 1 „	„ 9	„
Claret	„ 2 „	„ 10	„

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.				
(St. Péray Mousseux),	in 2 dz. c.	a ⅌ dz.	T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	„	„	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	„	„	7
(Lopez Villegas), ...	2	„	„	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	„	„	7
Port, ...	3	„	„	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

NEW WORK.

"THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN CHINA."
2nd Edition
by WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 26th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Sale of the Ship *MADRAS* of 1,200 Tons Register, with all her appurtenances in one Lot, will be held on board the vessel at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1*st of October next.*

Inventory with particulars will be circulated a few days prior to the day of Sale.

EDWARD BYRNE.
tf Shanghai, September 14th, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, about the *End of September next*, the following Lots of LAND, viz:—

LOT 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

LOT 2.—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

LOT 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 13 August, 1861.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16*th May*, 1861. tf

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. DE BOURBOULON will be vacated by the present tenants *on the* 31*st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Capital £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Esq., *Manager.*

BRANCHES:

LONDON,......	ROBERT DAVIDSON,	*Agent.*
CALCUTTA,....	G. C. CHALMERS,	„
HONGKONG, ..	WM. M. DAVIDSON,	„
SHANGHAI, ...	WM. G. CUTHBERTSON,	„

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

THE Branch in Shanghai now opened issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases Approved Bills on *London, Bombay, Calcutta*, and *Hongkong.*

Draw on National Bank of Scotland and Branches.

28se Shanghai, 13th September, 1861.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE

BOATS "*Underwriter*," "*Sea Dog*," and "*Snake.*"

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.

Office at
MESSRS. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. A. CLIFTON & Co. beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai and the Public in general, that their General Auction Mart, adjoining Messrs. Dato & Co. on the Yang-king-pang, having undergone a thorough repair, they are now prepared to receive goods either for Private Sales or Public Auction.

N.B.—MESSRS. F. A. CLIFTON & Co., beg to notify that they have effected an Insurance against Fire, covering all property confided to them for Sale.

tf Shanghai, 5th September, 1861.

Charles W. Gribble,

CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
OFFICE IN TEMPLE ROAD,
at the House occupied by R. MILLER, Esq.,
有恒 Yeu-hun.
18so Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

WHEELOCK & CO.,

Auctioneers General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
CARGO BOATS.
Office and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

H. EVANS & CO.,

Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company	„ $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, and Shanghai, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Singapore, Calcutta, and Bombay.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself here as *a Public Silk Inspector.*

J. M. JAQUEMOT.
28de Yokohama, 28th August, 1861.

TO BE LET.

FOR a term of years, either together or separately, the Piece of Ground, and the three rows of Godown to West of same, each measuring 145 by 32 feet, situated immediately behind the Custom House, and having entrance in Custom House Road.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.
o Shanghai, 25th September, 1861.

"THE SHANGHAI TIMES."

THE first No. of the SHANGHAI DAILY TIMES will be issued on TUESDAY MORNING NEXT, *the 1st October.* Subscribers will expedite the delivery of the Paper by sending their Coolies with Delivery orders, before nine o'clock on that day.

Advertisements and Announcements will be received till four o'clock on Monday.

OFFICE, BARRIER ROAD, 天孫 *Teen-sun.*
o Shanghai, 26th September, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	July 18	Hankow,	Sept. 9
Hongkong,	Sept. 13	Nagasaki,	Sept. 21
Tientsin,	Sept. 9	Kanagawa,	Sept. 14

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong ..	May 12	Received *via* Marseilles, June 27.
Shanghai ...	„ 4	
Hongkong ..	„ 18	Per Telegram, July 9.
Shanghai ...	„ 12	

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

September	Ending 27th Sept. 1861. Max.	Min.	Ending 27th Sept. 1860. Max.	Min.
21,—	74	69	75	68
22,—	73	66	75	72
23,—	70	65	77	72
24,—	71	58	74	71
25,—	66	57	75	71
26,—	68	62	83	72
27,—	70	65	81	72

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

EXCHANGE.—No quotations.

OPIUM.

September	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
21,	600 a 605	650
23,	595 a 600	635 a 640
24,	600	635
25,	595	635 a 640
26,	595	640
27,	595	635

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 27, *Wavelet*, Hasty, Am. brig, 300, from San Francisco, July 26, Lumber.—Howard & Co.

Sept. 27, *Benjamin*, Guilhem, French ship, 497, from Fuchau, Sept. 17, Lumber.—Rémi, Schmidt & Co.

Sept. 27. *The Cedars*, Boodh, Brit. barque, 350, from Ningpo, Sept. 16, General.—Chapman, King & Co.

Sept. *Bertha Kohn*, Schultz, Ham. brig, 148, from Swatow, Sept. 11; Sugar.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

Sept. 27, A Rus. Dispatch-boat, from Japan.

Sept. 27, *Caprioland*, from London, May 7.—W. R. Adamson & Co.

Sept. 28, *Hellespont*, Brit. str., from Hankow.—Howard & Co.

DEPARTED.—Sept. 27, *Notos*, Jebson, Ham. ship, for Chefoo, Re-exports.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Imogen*, from Nagasaki, Capt. C. Smith, Messrs. N. Weise, and J. Llewellyn. Per *Kathay*, from New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Nye and 3 children, and Miss Huttleston.

DEPARTED.—Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Dr. Scott, Messrs. H. A. Cleary, and J. Laing. Per H.M.S. *Renard*, for Nanking, Capt. Harcourt, 31st Regt. Rev. Mr. Kloekers, and Mr. W. Lay. Per *Scotland*, for Hankow, Messrs, Milne, Styan, and Marrow.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
August 4.
For Shanghai,—Messrs. J. C. Morf and Gavin.
August 20.
For Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. Woods.
October 4.
For Hongkong,—Dr. Smith (Bishop of Victoria) and Mrs. Smith.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

H. M. Gun-boat *Bouncer* left Kiu kiang on the 15th inst. Stopped at Nganking and communicated, found the mandarin in command of the troops was from Honan, Sanqui by name; it was taken from the rebels about the 1st August, and 3 000 had their heads cut off, many got away in boats. The massacre lasted 6 days. Passed the *Cosmopolite* off Plover Point on the 19th instant, and the *Fire Dart*, with a Schooner in tow, abreast of Harvey Point. All the beacons are gone, with the exception of that on Waterman Bank. The river has fallen 8 feet at Kiukiang.

Steamer *Fernandez* left Woosung, Sept. 9th. At 1 o'clock sent a boat on shore at Plover Point, 3 Junks (Dudley's) stranded there. Have had a succession of N.E. winds with much rain and thick weather. Had to anchor sometimes, in consequence of not being able to make out the banks of the River. Sept. 18th, passed Dutch Barque at 6 A.M. above Nganking; at 10, thick weather anchored near Str. *Jeddo* and communicated. Water has fallen 3 feet since she struck. At 4 P.M. saw Str. *Ta Yang* in Three-fathom Creek. Sept. 20th, Strs. *Cosmopolite* and *Fire Dart*, passed near Vine Point. No Beacons left anywhere, except the Waterman Beacon. All Junks seen coming down at anchor, except two or three running up. Quite a sea on in the Nankin Reach, against which no Junk could make headway. Arrived at Shanghai Sept. 21st.

Per *Fawn* from Newchwang.—A strong gale from N.E. to North on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and part of 9th Sept. The *W. H. Chandler* and *Eagle* were driven some 20 miles South with 2 anchors a-head during the gale and some other ships were driven a short distance. The *Fawn* experienced light winds and calms during the passage. Vessels at Newchwang on 9th inst. In Port—H. M. Gun-boat *Watchful*. Loading outside the Bar—*W. H. Chandler, Eagle, Mona, Lebanon, Madras, Horatio, Resolute*, and one other vessel.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAE,
23rd September, 1861.

H. M.'s MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY, &c., &c., at Peking, has pronounced an opinion on the questions at issue between the Chinese Superintendent of Customs of this Port and the Undersigned, relative to the indiscriminate levy of transit-duties on all Chinese Produce, whether brought down from the interior or purchased at a sea port, and the abolition of Exemption Certificates.

With respect to the six Rules issued by the Custom House on the 22d July, 1861, H. M.'s MINISTER decides:—

1st, That the British Merchant has nothing to do with the payment of transit-duties, unless the goods are carried into the country, or brought down from the place of production, under certificate as British property. It is optional to the British Merchant to take out the certificate or not as he pleases; but if he does not, and he buys or sells at the port of shipment, he has nothing to do with the payment of any duty, but the one specified in the Tariff on Imports and Exports.

2nd, When Chinese Produce is procured at one port, and carried thence to be shipped at another port for the Foreign market, such produce is only liable to the Export duty at the first Port of shipment, where all duties in the nature of transit-duties due by the British Merchant ought also to be levied.

H. M.'s MINISTER thinks the above is the fair construction of the Treaty.

As regards the exaction of transit-dues at Shanghae on goods despatched up or brought down the Yangtsze River, H. M.'s MINISTER does not admit the principle on which it is founded, as he considers the arrangement adopted for payment of tariff-duties at Shanghae as one eminently favorable to the Chinese Government, and the payment of Transit-dues by the Foreign Merchant is dependent, as has been stated, on his taking out a certificate at the port of shipment, which is in this case either Hankow or Kiukiang.

As to Exemption Certificates on produce carried coastwise from one Chinese port for consumption in another, H. M.'s MINISTER is ready to agree that tariff-duty be paid at the port of shipment, which shall be brought to account for indemnity, and half duty at the port of discharge, which being in the nature of a transit-duty, shall not be subject to deduction for indemnity. This Rule will apply to cargo of the above denomination carried up or down the River Yangtsze.

Imports and Exports in the coast trade being liable under the understanding now declared, to pay a half tariff-duty more than Imports and Exports in the trade between China and Foreign Merchants H. M.'s MINISTER thinks that the Custom House will be entitled to make such arrangement as shall prevent the loss to the Revenue that would be occasioned, were goods, nominally imported for re-shipment outwards, detained and consumed within the Port.

Pulse and Beancake are declared by H. M.'s MINISTER to be separately provided for by the 5th Article of the Tariff Rules.

The Superintendent of Customs has received instructions from Peking corresponding to the opinion above detailed, and the Undersigned is now in consultation with him regarding a few Rules which he proposes to issue in pursuance thereof, as also in respect to arrangements for the refund of all duties which have of late been levied in contravention of the principles now laid down by H. M.'s MINISTER.

W. H. MEDHURST, *Consul.*

THE London mail of 10th August, due in Hongkong on the 22nd and here on the 29th Sept. Last year it arrived on the 26th per *Formosa.*

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the next Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Sunday morning the 6th proximo.

WE take no credit to ourselves for having foreshadowed the result of the appeal to the decision of H.M Minister at Pekin, on the late Custom House exactions, by denouncing in our columns the bad faith of our Celestial friends, in reference to that much lauded specimen of king-craft—the Treaty of Tientsin. We have long been persuaded of the truth of the remark of that astute statesman, who observed that it was incredible how little common sense it took to govern the world. We approached the question of the late Custom House Regulations, with an English head and English heart, and one grain of common sense revealed to us the fact that, if the Chinese officials had been careful not to over-ride directly any of the more prominent obligations of this Treaty, they had attempted, by the most effectual means in their power, to render the Treaty itself of non-effect by these unfair and impolitic fiscal impositions.

We have no desire to place ourselves in the same category with the Chinese in any of the relations of life, but as members of one great family, we must of necessity resemble them in many natural features.

We thank the Jew in Shylock for the lesson he has taught us, when placing himself in juxta-position with the Christian, and we say—Hath not a European eyes, ears, &c., like a Celestial? If you tickle us, do we not laugh—if you prick us, do we not bleed—if you poison us, do we not die—and if you *squeeze* us, shall we not revenge? We entertain too supreme a contempt for our friends to pursue the illustration farther, but it is curious to observe, that, at the very moment the awful word "Refund" is booming in his ears, His Excellency the TAOUTAI, is so disturbed in his Yamun, that he seeks protection from the Rebels, and appeals to the representative of that nation, which but yesterday he sought to cajole, and whose commerce he had essayed to restrict by his obnoxious decrees.

Having gained our material points, we care not to engage further in a controversy wherein no honour can be gained, not even in victory. We dismiss them, therefore, with frigid indifference, having nothing to fear from their anger, or to hope from their honesty. But we certainly pause to enquire how far in our dealings with the Chinese, we are responsible for this display of bad faith on their part; and, in pursuing this enquiry, we are forced to the conviction that, in our intercourse with them, from first to last, our policy and official relations with them has consisted of one series of connected blunders, as has been often the case in bygone times, in our dealings with other and now tributary nations. Despite this, we continue, from year to year, to add to our possessions, and following, as it would seem, our instincts, to absorb the less powerful races of mankind. But what do we leave behind us? Any appreciation of our greatness—any acknowledgement of the wealth and the power which controls the destinies of Western Nations—any respect for that flag, which in our post-prandial lucubrations, we are ever ready to boast, has for a thousand years braved both the battle and the breeze? Not a bit of it;—but a name written in the sand, or still worse, one embalmed in the museum of their wit.

As illustrative of this fact, we cannot refrain from quoting from a correspondent now at Tientsin. He says, "I found here a model in paper of the *Coromandel*, the Admiral's tender in 1858, beautifully executed with allegorical flags supposed to be those of the Powers then here. This model is complete with masts, funnels, awnings, &c. Little men in conglomerate dresses of sailor and soldier, are lounging about the deck and fanning themselves—all is complete. These wags of Chinese, however, have carefully copied in large letters on her stern, the most appropriate motto they could find illustrative of our greatness, and there is superscribed very legibly,

BASS&CPALEALE!

Thus are we remembered, and these are the monuments *œre perennius* of the greatness we leave behind us.!

THE REBELS NEAR SHANGHAI.—There was a report on Monday the 23rd inst., that the Rebels had driven the Imperialists in as far as Minham, about sixty *li* from hence, up the river; and that they were advancing upon Pootung, the Easter bank. This belief was strengthened by numbers of Chinese from that district, crowding into the ferry boats and crossing the river to seek protection in the Foreign Settlement. We cannot say that this alarm has altogether subsided. At the time of going to press no further intelligence had come to hand. The Taoutai is uneasy about it, and has applied to the British Consulate for aid. The Gunboat *Flamer*, has, in consequence, moved up the river above the junks lying off the city, to watch that quarter.

THE REBELS IN THE NINGPO DISTRICT.—With reference to a paragraph which appeared on this subject in the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, we beg to state that the portion containing the latest information, which subsequent intelligence would lead us to doubt, reached us through a Chinaman of good repute who left Ningpo in a lorcha on the 19th inst., and arrived here on the 25th,—which we in error substituted for the latest date from Ningpo.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

SHANGHAI, *18th September*, 1861.

Present, W. SHEPARD WETMORE, *Chairman.*
J. PRIESTLEY TATE, *Treasurer.*
EDWIN PICKWOAD, *Secretary.*

The Police were inspected, and the offenders on the charge sheet having been disposed of, the Secretary laid the correspondence of the past week before the Board.

In reply to a letter from the Adjutant of the 44th Regt, seeking information regarding vacancies in the Force, the Secretary was ordered to state in reply, that the Board would be glad to receive fifteen men of good character.

An application was received from Mr. Cunningham, on behalf of the Foreign Residents on the American Concession, stating that, in consequence of the lawless state of that portion of the Settlement the organization of a Police Force had become necessary for the protection of life and property there, and requesting the Council to adopt measures for this purpose.

The Secretary was ordered to reply that the Board, agreeing with the views expressed by the writer, was willing to organize a system of Police supervision there, upon a sufficient guarantee being given that the cost of such establishment, upon the same scale as that in existance here, would be defrayed by the Foreign merchants and others resident on the Hong-que side of the Creek; and the Secretary was ordered to prepare estimates for barrack accommodation, pay, clothing, arms, and accoutrements for the same; after to address letters to the American and British Consuls, informing them of the intended step and soliciting their support.

Complaints of a murder of a foreigner, supposed to have been committed in a sampan, together with the occurrence of numerous other offences of a less grave character having been received, it was resolved, in the absence of any regular scheme for licensing the native trading population within this Settlement, that all sampans plying for hire, to and from the Concession, be compelled to register their boats at the office of the Secretary; and, upon the payment of a fee of $2 to cover expenses, to receive a licence for one year, accompanied with a tin plate bearing their number, to be affixed to a conspicuous part of their boats. Secretary ordered to have notices published to this effect without delay.

The Secretary brought under the consideration of the Board the state and progress of the new roads now in course of construction in the Chinese portion of the Settlement, called the Lowza.

The Chairman remarked that it having come to the knowledge of the Council that the Inspector of Roads and Inspector of Police had recently been engaged in buying land in the immediate vicinity of these roads, as soon as the decision of the Council was known in regard to their formation, the Council could not too strongly condemn any mode of acquiring property by divulging or making use of the secrets of this Office.

Ordered that the Secretary do address the following Notification to the Inspectors on the point and to place the same on the Minutes of the Board, viz:—

"The Council, whilst recognising the right of the Officers of the Municipality to invest their money as they think best, must impress on them the gross impropriety of availing themselves of any information which may come to their knowledge in carrying out the instructions of the Council, before the same has been publicly made known, for the purpose of acquiring land or benefitting themselves in any other way; and in the present instance, cannot refrain from expressing their regret that the two Inspectors should have selected a spot where it was well-known to them that difficulties had arisen in forming a road, thereby, in no small degree, complicating those difficulties and giving rise to complaints which, whether well founded or not, had better be avoided.

"(Signed,) W. SHEPARD WETMORE.
" „ J. PRIESTLEY TATE.

"Council Room, Sept. 18, 1861."

COUNCIL ROOM,
25th September, 1861.

The routine business having been disposed of, the Secretary laid before the Board the subjoined letter from H.B.M Consul, which was ordered to be placed on the Minutes:—

No. 373. BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAE, *September* 18, 1861.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your letter dated yesterday, informing me that the Council has resolved to inaugurate a system of police supervision on the north side of the Soochow Creek, and asking my assistance towards the carrying out of the scheme.

I quite agree with the Council in the opinion that some such measure is needed for the better preservation of the public peace in and about the properties situated on that bank of the Soochow Creek, and I shall be happy to give my co-operation to any scheme that has for its object this great desideratum; but I fear the Council have overlooked the fact, that the Municipal authority, with which they are invested, cannot legally be extended beyond the limits laid down in the Land Regulations, and that, if they do organize a police without these limits, no foreigner, whether a subject of a Treaty Power or not, is bound to recognize their executive or to submit to an assessment for its proper maintenance.

Not being a lawyer, I cannot say what preliminary process is needed to enable the Municipality of this Settlement to extend its influence beyond the limits laid down in the Regulations; but I should think that the establishment of a supplementary code by the Treaty Consuls in conjunction with the Taoutai, supported by the confirmation of the several Ministers Plenipotentiary resident in China, would be all that was needed; only it would be scarcely prudent to enter upon any measure of the kind, until the result of the application, already made to Europe regarding the legality of the present Land Regulations, is made known here.

There is a way of getting over the difficulty, meanwhile, or even as a permanency, if necessary, and that is, by the appointment of a foreign police paid and employed by the Chinese Authorities, but subject to the organization of the Municipal Council, upon the same basis as that of their present body. This plan would, I imagine, be acceptable to the Taoutai, and I should be happy at any rate to recommend it for his adoption.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. M.'s Consul.

E. PICKWOAD, Esq.,
Secretary to the Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

A letter from the Inspector of Police was read, wherein he expressed his regret that any accusation should rest against him for making use of information derived from his office for his own advantage, inasmuch as he was in a position to show that he neither negociated for nor yet purchased the land referred to in the letter of the Secretary, until the same had been made public through the columns of the newspapers.

The Secretary reported the insecure state of the Police Cells built with brick and mud, from which during the past week, two prisoners had nearly effected their escape. Ordered, that estimates be prepared for a stone building to be laid before the Board at their next meeting.

Kin-tai and Saun-kee, representatives from the body of Silk merchants in Shanghai, petitioned the Municipal Council to be permitted to erect wooden barriers at the extreme west end of the Settlement, and offered a guarantee to meet the expenditure necessary for the maintenance and outfit of 20 additional Policemen to protect that portion of the town for six months. The proposition was favorably entertained and the Secretary ordered to see that a sufficient guarantee was provided to meet the cost.

NAVAL COURT.

Sentence of the Naval Court held on board
British ship *Aullotar* at Woosung, to enq
into the cause of the Master being suspe
and confined, and ship brought into Port

September 20, 1861.

We, having examined the mates, carpenter,
various of the crew of the ship, and having he
what the master had to state in his own beh
he calling no witness, are of opinion that
master was in liquor for some days after leav
Taku for Hongkong, and was incapable of do
his duty on the 8th and 10th September, on the
latter occasion his conduct was such as to ju
his being suspended from duty by the chief ma
also, that the subsequent conduct of the mas
was such as to render it impossible to restore
command of the ship to him.

But we consider that the chief mate was m
injudicious in confining the master so rigidly
to irritate him unnecessarily.

We are of opinion that the chief mate sh
have taken the ship to Hongkong and for th
purpose should have secured the ship's chro
meter for his use.

We order that the master be removed fr
the command of his ship, and recommend tha
new master be named by the Agents for the sh
at this port; the present master being allowed
go in her to Hongkong if the Agents wish it.

Until the arrival of a new master, the ch
mate is to remain in charge and the master is
be a prisoner at large.

(Signed). J. G. GOODENOUGH
Comdr. H.M.S. Reno
„ JOHN MARKHAM,
H.B.M. Vice-Consul
„ H. P. BAYLIS,
Master of Lady Hay

H. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

18th September,

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H.B.M.'s Consul*

HUN-CHUN, Cargo Boat Proprietor,
versus
CAPTAIN, and OWNERS of "*Leichardt.*"

PLAINT.—I claim the Sum of Tls. 92.50 f
Cargo short delivered to me by Defendant.

JUDGMENT.—For Defendant with Costs.

24th September, 1861.

Before W. H. Medhurst, Esq., *H. B. M.'s Consul*

J. H. WILLS, *versus* MASTER of the "*Anna Maria.*"

PLAINT.—I claim the Sum of $300 for no
conformity to an agreement entered into betwe
us with regard to my taking command of the
"*Anna Maria.*"

JUDGMENT.—Defendant to pay the Plainti
a month's wages at rate arranged for tak
command—namely $150, also the Costs of the
Suit.

SI-BAN-CHAN *versus* KELLY & Co.
Settled out of Court.

T. CLARKE, Capt. "*Leichardt*," *versus* CAPTAIN
and OWNERS of the "*Grecian.*"

J. B. MOSS, R.N., ... } *Assessors.*
G. W. BENNETT, ... }

PLAINT.—I claim the Sum of Tls. 81.20 fo
damage sustained, in consequence of the "*Grecian*"
coming into collision with my vessel the "*Lei
chardt*," on the 19th September.

JUDGMENT.—Defendant to pay Plaintiff th
Sum claimed, less following items: Carpenter's
Bill taxed Tls 10.75 Re-mooring ship charge
by Plaintiff Tls. 10. One Survey fee charged by
Plaintiff Tls. 16 One Survey fee earned on fal
pretences Tls. 16. Crew's work Tls. 8.—Tot
Tls. 60.75. Leaving Sum due by Defendant
Tls. 20.45. Plaintiff to pay Costs.

26th September, 1861.

Before W. H. MEDHURST, Esq,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

T. VINCENT, *Master of Emily Jane.* } *Assessors.*
J. B. MOSS, R.N., ... }

J. GEARY, Master of the "*Meteor*," *v.* MASTER
and OWNERS of the "*Ballarat.*"

PLAINT.—I claim the sum of Tls. 628.7.5 in
consequence of damage done to my vessel by
coming into collision with the "*Mirage*," the
Captain of the "*Ballarat*" having held himself
responsible for the amount of such damage.

JUDGMENT.—For Defendants with costs.

Before H. M.'s Vice-Consul.

ALLEN & Co. *versus* E. TENNENT.

PLAINT.—We claim the sum of $52.17 from
Defendant for goods supplied, which he refuses
to pay us.

JUDGMENT.—For the Plaintiffs, costs divided.

THE MUDDY STREETS AND FAITHLESS CHAIR-COOLIES OF SHANGHAI.

MR. EDITOR,—The Foreign Settlement of
Shanghai, as it *is*, is a vast advance on what it
was. To stroll through it, even in this season of
mud and slime, such is the impression necessarily made on the mind of any one, who may have
tramped the quiet lanes and crossed the paddy
fields of Shanghai in its olden times.

But, what with its new streets, its fine houses,
expensive buildings, Anglicized police, spacious
race-course, extravagant innovations in every
shape of life and living, and the monstrously fast
goings of every grade of society here—the muddy, slushy streets and lanes of the Settlement are
not one whit altered. In this respect it is Shanghai, just as it was eighteen years ago, when the
port was first opened. But surely this abomination might be somewhat modified or removed
under the Municipal Board of your Model Settlement. The rains of Shanghai will fall, and its
streets will be muddy; but, why not have rats
and gutters made to draw off the superfluous
liquid that collects in tanks on the midway paths,
much to the discomfiture of the pedestrian? or,
why not have "street crossings," which a poor
beggar would gladly sweep for a slight consideration?

Then you will say, "If you do go out in weather
like this, pray, sir, take a chair." Your visitor,
however, may prefer to walk, as that gives a
better opportunity for personal observation.

Yet allow that, at your suggestion, your visitor
does take a sedan. Here then arises another *gravamen*, which, unless early checked, will by-and-bye grow to be a perfect nuisance and a damaging
disgrace to the community.

I give facts. I have had a chair and hired
coolies at six dollars a head *per mensem*. This
has been done five days successively with five
different sets of coolies under proper guarantees;
but each day, each set of chair-bearers has decamped without notice, at the very time they were
most wanted, and no trace could be found of them
afterwards. Now, if servants and coolies in the
Settlement may at pleasure break their engagements in this fashion with visitors and strangers,
they will learn to do so with residents. Indeed, I
learn on inquiry that chair-bearers do so already

with established masters on the spot, and that the "striking" system has been tried by them (with success, too), in order to squeezing higher wages. Well, if the Municipal Board cannot see proper to interfere in this line, surely all the Consuls in the place (of whom I see you number *fifteen*) could unite to raise their voice against such aggressive attempts on the part of servants and coolies, and commit them to the custody of the Chinese Authorities for violation of mutual bargains and engagements.—Yours truly,

OLD CATHAY.

SHANGHAI, *September* 23, 1861.

[WE strongly sympathise with our valued correspondent *Old Cathay*, for we too have come into unpleasant contact with the mud on the one hand — we had nearly said, *foot* — and in collision with the equally offensive chair coolie, on the other. The subjects referred to are well worthy of attention, and we pledge ourselves, at no distant period, to enter on the consideration of them in our columns. It will bring us to the discussion of a matter which, we have reason to believe, is now under consideration, in "high places," namely, the insufficiency of the powers vested in the Municipal Body here, to enable them to deal, as they ought, summarily with the Chinese population, who *elect* to reside within this Concession. At present, a Chinese who commits a breach of the Land Regulations, is provided with a better lodging at the Police Station than he can hope to obtain at his own cost, to which is added a meal gratuitously. Thus fortified, he is taken before the *only* person who can deal with him, H.B.M. Consul, when the chances are twenty to one that if the complainant be a foreigner, he is dismissed, for want of prosecution. If the complainant stands possessed of sufficient *amor patriæ* or public spirit, to "nurse his wrath, to keep it warm," the delinquent is sent into the City, where we lose sight of him for ever. Now the efficacy of all punishments, we believe, do consist not only in its certainty, but in its *celerity*. As the thunder-bolt follows the flash, so should the rod be applied to the lawbreaker.

As regards the mud of Shanghai, we are at issue, slightly, with "Old Cathay." This mud has been our *so'e* patrimony here, and like the "dust of ages" must be *endured* if not *respected*! Our boot is the only *mud-ometer* we possess, and our record stands thus—

Sept. 1860, mud 5¾ inches.
„ 1861, „ 3¼ „

As a settlement we are still "Young Shanghai," being as yet in our *teens*; and would observe as Dr. Johnson said of his Dictionary;—"when it is found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten, that much likewise is performed."—ED. *N.C.H.*]

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

ANOTHER AFFRAY AT HONGKEW. — A Chinese having represented at the British Consulate that his house at Hongkew had been broken into by certain armed white men, supposed to be English, a great deal of his clothing, &c., carried away, furniture broken, and he himself severely wounded by a sword cut on the shoulder, also that a foreigner had been severely maltreated—H. M.'s Vice-Consul supported by 10 Marines from H. M. S. *Scout* proceeded to the spot accompanied by the U. S. Marshal and Portuguese Constable. The different grog shops, and some other houses in the vicinity, having been thoroughly searched, four of the offenders were discovered, one in a house called the "Harp of Erin," two in an adjoining tavern and one in a house belonging to a man named Collett. The rest were supposed to have made their escape some hours previously. The Vice-Consul searched all the houses to which characters of the kind resort—having obtained warrants from the different Consuls to do so. The houses kept by Manilamen were not searched as it is well known no Europeans frequent them. Two deserters from the British ship *Raleigh* were also picked up at the house of one Smith at the the back of the Astor House—nearly all the grog shops were fitted with berths for the accommodation of Seamen and in some of the houses there were from six to twelve men lodging—only the men that were pointed out by the Chinaman that had been wounded, were taken. The publicans at Hongkew evidently harbour runaway seamen and wink at the depredations they commit, and it is quite time they were put down. At present, each house is a nest of robbers and plunderers. The perpetrators of the occurrence of the night before last and of all the robberies, &c., which occur at Hongkew are said to be ex-members of the Hongkew Police Force.

THE extraordinary increase in the population, both foreign and native, in Shanghai within the past 12 months, brings the subject of the inadequacy, in point of numbers, of the Municipal Police Force to maintain order or to protect property. Twenty-seven Constables, supposing them, for the sake of argument, to be all good men and true, are numerically and physically unequal to meet the ordinary wants of the Settlement in this respect. At the present moment, a great feeling of insecurity on the part of the resident Chinese Silk merchants and others, arising, as much from the alleged presence of a disaffected native population *within* the Settlement, as from the rumoured advance of the Taeping Rebels from without, has induced them, we hear, to memorialise the Municipal Council to permit them to erect barricades at the extreme west end of the inhabited portion of the Settlement, urging them at the same time to direct an increase of the Police Force of 20 men for six months for that part of the town, and guaranteeing the funds necessary for its establishment.

We have no belief either in the architectural beauty of these wooden defences, or in the security which they are supposed to afford; but if they suffice to allay the fears of our friends, and are to cost us nothing, let them be built, by all means.

The Municipal Council have some important duties to perform at this crisis, and we have every confidence in their ability and willingness faithfully to discharge them.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—A report of the late affray in the American Settlement appeared in a late issue of your paper, which, as it contains some statements of a nature calculated to mislead the public, I take the liberty to correct. Having been a personal witness of the affray, I can vouch for the accuracy of the following remarks:—

The difficulty commenced between a Chileman and one of the sailors from H.M.S. *Scout*. It appears that the Chileman cried out for assistance, when a number of Manilamen in the vicinity, came to his rescue, and a crowd of sailors from the *Scout* and othervessels appeared to take the part of their comrade. Revolvers, muskets, and swords, were freely used on both sides, and several persons were wounded. On information being conveyed to the Spanish Consul, that official and his assistant hastened to the spot, in the hope to quiet the disturbance—at least in so far as Spanish subjects were concerned. On the arrival of the Spanish Consul in the crowd, the Manilamen at once concealed their weapons, and allowed him to investigate the matter; but, while he was inquiring into the particulars of the affray, a party of Marines from the *Scout*, headed by one of the Officers of that vessel, suddenly appeared and without the slightest provocation (as the tumult was then quelled) fired upon the crowd. This attack was most wanton and unprovoked, the Spanish Consul was obliged to retreat with the others, narrowly escaping with their lives. A policeman in attendance on the Consul, was stabbed in the breast.

It is not the purpose of the writer of this letter to reflect on the Commander of the *Scout* or upon the English Consul; both those gentlemen rendered every possible assistance in the matter, and the latter expressed his great regret at the occurrence. But what we wish to protest against is this, that the men of the *Scout* who made this most wanton assault upon Spanish subjects, should escape without punishment, while the latter have been handed over to the Authorities to dealt with as they deserve.

I enclose my card, and have the honor to be
Your obedient servant,
E.E.E.

P. S.—It may not be out of place to mention that during the affray, two houses belonging to Spanish subjects were forcibly entered, and several hundred dollars worth of property, belonging mostly to poor seamen lodging at the houses, was carried off. It is very hard that these poor men, who had taken no part in the disturbance, should be thus robbed, and no opportunity of redress afforded them! I close these remarks with the simple enquiry—"Is there any law in Shanghai to protect peaceful and well disposed mariners who visit this port? Or are they dependent upon the mercy of any party of plunderers strong enough to conquer them?"

[With reference to what is contained in the above communication, reflecting upon the conduct of the sailors and marines from the *Scout*, we consider that it is a highly coloured statement, containing unjust accusations against them and the officer in charge. From the very best authority we learn that the party consisted of an officer and six marines, of whom the former was nearly cut down without warning of any sort or kind. With regard to the query "whether there is any law in Shanghai?" we should say there was none in the district alluded to. If the Spanish Consul allows his people to be armed, and to use their weapons *ad libitum*, on *his* shoulders rests the responsibility. He must know that the Shanghai Settlement,—north, south, and middle divisions—is under the military protection of the English and French, against either rebels or lawless bands of men; and a party of military cannot be attacked by a mob without being made aware of the consequences.—ED. *N.C.H.*]

DIARY OF AN OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM TIENTSIN TO CHEFOO.

IN our issue of the 14th Sept., we published an interesting account of a journey from Tientsin to Moukden through the province of Chi-li into Chinese Tartary, describing the nature of the country and the character of the inhabitants north of the Peiho, as far as the capital of Manchuria. This week we place before our readers a graphic diary kept by a military officer, during a tour from Tientsin to Chefoo, south of the Peiho, skirting the Gulf of Pè-chi-li, some distance inland for seven hundred and fifty miles. The country passed through is comparatively unknown to foreign geographers, excepting one part traversed by Lord Amherst's embassy on their route to Peking. Amongst the many interesting places visited, was the tomb and temple of Confucius, where ten thousand descendants of that renowned Chinese philosopher abide. The remarks of our traveller are at times racy, and give a zest to the narration, while his descriptions include many useful details for future travellers.

Left Tientsin at half past ten A.M. Passed through West Gate into the plain. The city is surrounded by a mud crenellated wall and moat, at about three quarters of a mile distance. The country very flat, evidently occasionally subject to inundations, the villages, generally speaking, being built on mounds, either natural or artificial, so as to be twelve or fifteen feet above the level of the plain. The chief employment of the country people seemed to be scraping the almost barren plain with bamboo rakes, so as to collect the few withered blades of grass that still remained. This they use for forage, which is here very dear and scarce. They sell the grass thus collected for about eight large cash a small bundle. We arrived at a place called Lyen-wo-chang about two o'clock, having traversed fourteen miles of flat barren-looking plain, which, however, in summer time yields large crops of jowarry and other grains. This plain is dotted all over with Chinese tombs. Amongst them we saw only one brick monument to the memory of the "Chang family," with an inscription running thus, "There were statesmen and warriors in this family." We saw few herds of cattle, but many droves of donkeys and small ponies. The road tolerably good. After passing a town called Tay-wang-chang which is near the canal, we saw the town of To-leu on the opposite bank, San-ko-lin-sin, (commonly called by Chinese the Prince Sung) here defeated the Nankin rebels in 1853 We crossed a low flat plain after this and reached Tsing-hai-hien about five o'clock. It is situated on the banks of the grand canal. The Chinese have it, that formerly this part of the country was inundated by the sea, but that when this town was built the sea retired, whence the name of the town Tsing-hai, which freely translated means "pacifying the sea." There is a small pagoda and a low square tower with roof in the east part of the town. The country and roads in dry weather pas-able for troops of all arms, there being no stones or rocks. Part of these plains are under water during the rainy season, which is supposed to occur about August, then, of course, the country would be almost impassable as the roads even when above water would cut up and become heavy. Plenty of grain, Indian corn, millet, small rice, beans, &c., procurable. This town is about twenty-five miles from Tientsin. Water is procurable from wells along the road, but slightly brackish in places.

January 10th.—Started at 8¼ A.M. The country still very flat, the road running in same direction as the canal, which has high raised banks some twenty five to thirty feet above the plain. The wind bitterly cold, but an occasional glimpse of sun consoled us. Mounted my pony, a Pekin capture, for the first time, and christened him "Hoyle," he being up to so many little games. The road runs along the canal the whole way to Wang-quang (foo). A slight rise in the ground is perceptible on the other side of the canal, which is on the right of the road. There is a small plantation of trees on the opposite bank of the canal to this last mentioned place. We went on to Tang-ho-tung fifteen miles from Tsing-hai (hien). I may here remark that "foo" is the largest sort of Chinese town, "hien" the second, and "chow" the third class, a "foo" containing so many "hien," and a hien so many "chow." The road here is good, the country very flat and well cultivated, planted here and there with orchards of date and pear trees. Here they store their grain outside their villages, piled up in large heaps, then fenced in with jowarry kirbee stalks laced together and well daubed over with mud. This is to prevent their being easily set fire to. We here met with a fine old fellow with a magnificent pair of snow white moustaches who had just returned from Tartary, whither he had been to buy horses, but they had refused to sell him any for fear that he might sell them to the English or French. We met also in the course of the afternoon with a Tartar officer with despatches from San-ko-lin-sin, who it appears has gained a victory over the rebels near the Yellow River. The name of the inn we had tiffin at in Tung-ko-tung was "As you like it." We pushed on to Low-kya-tien to rest for the night. The season for trade here is best in summer and spring, commencing when the ice breaks up, which took place this year (1861) about the 6th March.

January 11th.—We left at half past seven, road bad, country flat, with cultivation. About half-past nine we came to the bed of the old river, with high banks on each side of it. The channel in which it had once flowed is now cultivated and is some feet above the level of the surrounding country and running E.N.E—we suppose this to have been one of the channels cut by Yuh, the Chinese Noah to drain off the waters from the land. The Emperor Yuh lived 2,337 years B.C., Many strangers came to settle in China during his reign. Most of the low lands were under water. Yuh, the son of Quen spent 13 years in draining off the waters into the sea, by constructing vast outlets for, it of which this is probably one. Quen was an officer under the Emperor Yau. After passing this we came to a largish town called Hingsee. On leaving this place we found the country better cultivated and the ground apparently of a higher level than heretofore. We here struck the canal from which the road had slightly diverged and arrived at Tsang-chow about three o'clock. This city is surrounded by a high wall much dilapidated, inside the houses appear small, wretched, and are mostly built of mud. There are two large well-built Mohammedan mosques outside the South Gate. The wells between Hingsee and Tsang-chow are plentiful, but the water very brackish at times. There are very few trees in this part of the country, and those mostly cotton and willow. We arrived at Tsie-te-chin at four in the afternoon—found a very clean inn. Natives almost all Mohammedans. The water here is very good. The Rebels killed thirty-seven thousand people here in 1854. Yesterday we walked down by the canal and saw two sledges on the ice, we had a ride on them; I paid my man two three-penny pieces, M. paid his, two new half-pence; my driver immediately returned the threepenny bits and insisted on being paid equally well as the other man was, and on receiving his two halfpence they both ran off to their village to show their prize. We slept at Tsie-te-chin,

January 12th.—Left at 9 A.M. for Potow, the weather bitterly cold, snowing hard, and a freezing wind right in our teeth; our beards, and whiskers had lumps of ice and snow in them, and our faces were quite benumbed from the cold. There was a foot of snow on the ground. It was so awfully cold that I had to run for the first hour as hard as I could pelt to keep anywhere above zero. It was quite refreshing to see my companion howling along over the snow in his big boots. The road running about W.N.W. and changing after a mile or so to W.S.W. The snow ceased when we arrived at Funfi-kya-kow and the sun came out. Fung-ky-a-kow is close to the canal with a large square tower and wall, both crenellated. The country appears well cultivated and on a higher level, as if we were going gradually up a slight incline since leaving Tientsin. We passed a large walled house belonging to a man called Tung, and arrived at half-past four at Potow, a large town on banks of canal about 96 miles from Tientsin. It has good inn, good water, and the people are curious and impertinent. The country about here is more wooded than we have yet seen, with a higher and better grown class of trees, and all the land is under cultivation and, as far as we could judge, in a good and husband-like condition. People here are so inquisitive that we had to damp their ardour by throwing cold water over them, which, together with a small application of a cart-whip, cleared the yard.

January 13th (Sunday).—We stopped here all Sunday, the weather most intensely cold, with high wind and snow. We were obliged to sit with two charcoal fires in the room, and then every thing excepting spirits froze. We wrapped ourselves up in fur great-coats, fur-caps, &c., and even then were far from warm.

January 14th.—We left Potow quarter-past eight and arrived at Tung-quang-hien at 12. Country shewing an increase of trees, road tolerably good, running alongside canal. We observed two houses, or rather castles on the opposite side of the bank, which reminded us of many such in England, with their strong square towers and battlements. Tang-quang-hien is surrounded with the remains of a once strong wall. There are some small shops, principally grain or eating houses, it is 12½ miles from Patow. We met many people on the road armed with spears and swords, also observed many mounted soldiers with gingalls slung at their backs and escorting carts which were garnished with long spears, and swords. We left this last place about one o'clock and passed on through a bleak clayey country and arrived at an old camp, of which I give a plan. The right of the old wall in front of camp rests on a village on the canal, the square entrenched camp is to the north side of this, protected also with a deep ditch—this was built against the rebels in 1854, We passed by the old camp and through the ruined earthen wall and reached Lienshing about half-past three. It has been once a large and prosperous place, but was taken and sacked by the rebels, who committed great atrocities. The canal runs close by this town. As you enter the town on the north side, there are the remains of a ruined two-storied temple destroyed by the rebels, who are iconoclasts to a great extent. During the last twenty-five miles of road, the villages have increased in number, being also much better built, more bricks being used in the construction of the houses; also square towers and battlemented houses becoming quite common—these latter style of buildings are especially well put together of large and well burnt bricks. We met several wheelbarrows on the road with bamboo masts and square sails set, going along with a fair wind. Coarse tobacco here is five cash an ounce. We seem to be getting into a dangerous part of the country, most of the carts and wheelbarrows have spears and swords, and in the gateways of the two inns we have this day used, were slung gingalls, with due provision of powder and ball, also flails and spears.

January 15th—Left at 8 A.M., Arrived at Sang-yuen at half past eleven. Soil light and sandy. This town is on the canal and about thirteen and a half miles from Lienshing, and appears to be a large flourishing place with tolerably good shops and well-built houses. On our departure from this town, we must have been accompanied by 2,000 people, all in the utmost good humour and very civil, all wishing to have a look at and to touch the two barbarians who had turned up amongst them so unexpectedly. We passed through a rich looking well-cultivated plain sown with wheat, which, supposing it to be a circle, could not be less than four miles in diameter without a house or tree, hedge or ditch, to break its excessively flat surface—it all belongs to a man called "Chang-e-lee." About ten miles S.S.W. of Tsang-yuen we crossed a bed or channel of some ancient river about 300 yards wide, it is crossed by canal; the bank of which is here over thirty feet high. The course of the old river runs N.W. or thereabouts, the canal runs S.W. The road here is sometimes above, sometimes below the level of the surrounding country. Groves of cyprus are becoming common. The soil very light and sandy. The canal is here deep and wide with plenty of junks on it. The weather tolerably mild and the snow thawing. We arrived at Techow about half-past four. It is a large walled town in capital-repair near the canal; the north gate has not been opened for twelve years, either because of the rebels, or because of floods—we heard both reasons from the inhabitants. We went through the west suburb without finding any good inn, and at last found one in the south suburb; the landlord seemed a very respectable man about 65 years of age, at least so he said. Our carts arrived soon after we did, accompanied, as we were ourselves, by a large crowd of Chinamen, who for about two hours filled the yard. We could not get them out, their excuse being that they had come "to open their eyes," and certainly they did, as they were agape with pure astonishment with their eyes open to the fullest extent. We could not even get our dinner cooked, and at last M. was obliged to tell them that we would walk about the town next day to give all hands an opportunity to see us, that if they did not go away now that we should not be able to cook our dinner, and therefore having nothing to eat would be in too weak a state to exhibit to them on the morrow. On this they cleared out very civilly. After dinner, the landlord and his brother came to see us both, after a while making enquiries for opium; the landlord said he had smoked the drug constantly for forty years and wanted to know some antidote to the habit, on which he was told to take plenty of exercise and to eat meat and drink wine—the latter recommendation he followed immediately by drinking off about a quarter of a pint of most potent samshoo. Presently seven people, who described themselves as "literati," desired an audience, who were admitted and regaled with cheroots and rum, which pleased them mightily, one cheroot being used by about six individuals who smoked it alternately in great goodfellowship; they were fond of cheroots, but slightly afraid of lucifer matches, which they evidently regarded as a useful but rather unsafe species of firework. Their not being useful a second time surprised them, but the sticks were carefully pocketed as relics. One of the "literati" smoked most furiously, at which his neighbour said, "Smoke, oh! learned man, this inestimable foreign manufacture slowly and gracefully, even like unto the person from the South who gave it to you,"—the graceful party from the South being me.

January 16th—Up at eight. The inn-yard seemed to be paved with Chinamen's heads, such a crowd was there; every hole in the paper windows had an eye applied to it, to see what on earth the barbarians did when they got up from sleep. The old river channel which I mentioned as having seen yesterday, is supposed to have been made four thousand years ago by the Emperor Yuh to drain the floods off the land. There were two scrolls of Chinese writing hanging in the room where I slept which being translated run thus—"The moon and the lake woo each other, and reflect each other's beauties." "The secluded valley blooms with fragrant flowers." Ho-kwang Sing wrote these two verses, he was formerly governor of the two Kiangs and Imperial Commissioner. he was defeated by the rebels at Hangchow for which he is now in chains. We sent our cards to the Grain Commissioner, he lives in a fine Yamun with a small encampment of Tartar tents in the court yard, and trophies of long Tartar lances with red pennons ornamenting the same, giving quite a warlike air to the place. We passed through this court and two others and after waiting in a good-sized room three-sides of which were lattice work covered with thin paper with here and there panes of glass, rather a cold arrangement in the style of weather we had, the Commissioner came in, he had on a mandarin hat trimmed with fine sable, light pink coral button and peacock's feather, a sable tippet and under this a cloak of fine sables reaching nearly to the ground, over this, round his neck, he wore a handsome string of amber—lapis lazuli and coral beads with green and pink crystal ornaments, his undercoat was of purple silk lined with pure white fur, he was very civil and informed us that the town of Teychow had seen it's best days—that formerly when the grain tribute travelled by the canal, it was a flourishing place, but that some time ago the canal nearly ran dry, and was only kept from doing so entirely by a part of the Yellow River changing it's course and that ever since that, the grain tribute had gone by sea and Teychow had declined in consequence. After drinking some capital tea, we took our leave and proceeded to visit the Chief Magistrate, whom we found awaiting us in a very large dirty tumble down old place, after the usual salutations, we complained of the crowd—but he said—"you must not mind—they come to pay their respects to you who have come from the West." The people we came across, always spoke of us before our faces as having come from some point of the compass we never had come from, which was embarrassing; and were given to surmising, we had brought unheard of quantities of opium and gold and silver with us. The children of this Magistrate came to look at us, and very pretty little girls they were, although much besmeared with paint, one in particular, had a very pretty coquettish French face. Some of the ladies of the household also obtained a peep at us—by piercing holes in the paper partitions. We complained much to the Magistrate about the crowds who made such a nuisance of themselves at our inn, but he begged us not to mind it and promised a guard. After this we went on to the city walls about fifty feet high by thirty in width at the top, over or near the gate, was a low circular platform built of brick, on which was mounted a pivot gun, behind the gun was a hole in the platform for the man who fired the gun to hide in. Went to see the monastery — chin-chinned the priests and entered a large building and saw three gigantic Buddhas handsomely gilt and carved who represented the past present and future, their eighteen disciples were ranged on each side of them, one of them had a round box in one hand, and a gilt globule in the other, looking as if he was about to swallow a pill, at the back of the three Buddhas was a most handsomely carved shrine representing bamboos, willows, reeds, &c., all richly gilt with gold and silver, much reminding one in effect of the wonderful scenes in Pantomimes at home; another temple was coated inside with slabs of wood carved to represent hills, grottoes, mountains and valleys, with here and there, houses, temples, and lakes, which being painted had a curious effect. Having given a cumshaw to the priests, who closely resemble any other Chinese, only are rather more dirty, we went back followed by a great crowd, we saw the Techow garrison, consisting of eight very dirty blackguards with spears of immense length, and pole axes. The Magistrate Shang-hing-yung returned our visit.

Many Tartars came to see us to-day, such queer fellows, oderiferous, and so greasy, generally clothed in sheepskin, with quilted breeches, boots of untanned hide, and a small felt scull-cap with flaps over the ears, and a martin's tail sewed on the top of it, their officer was a big, tall fellow with Mandarin hat with blue button and peacock's feather, under which were two martin or minx tails sewed on red cloth, he appreciated rum immensely and much admired our revolvers. He was from the Amoor territory on his way to join San-ko-lin-sin. He had seen plenty of Russians he said, and on being asked which he liked best, the Russians or ourselves, said, "There is no difference between you, as you are the same nation, tributary to the Emperor." We said "We are independent of your Emperor." On which he rejoined "What are you obliged to have a house in Pekin for, and why do you send people there to kotow to the Emperor, I know very well that you were in a state of rebelion this year and marched from Tientsin to Pekin, but, once there you were too glad to be allowed to go back to Tientsin again, after making your submission." We saw some writing on the wall of the Inn to this effect, (by a Tientsin merchant.) "The English thieves have landed at Peytang, therefore I, regardless of personal inconvenience and cold weather, have packed up my goods and am traveling to the inner parts of the Celestial Empire." Bodies of Tartar Cavalry are continually passing through here, to the Camp at Sinenchow, many are obliged to remain here for want of transport, two thousand of Mongols are expected. Lee-to-li came in, this evening, and informed us that his father and family were killed at Nankin by the rebels, he is in some small official appointment himself, but can't get promotion for want of money to bribe the officials. He smoked water pipes all the evening, and informed me that his tobacco comes from N.W. of China and is not mixed with anything, that their black tobacco is considered the strongest, next to a peculiar sort of green tobacco which is rare and expensive, most people in the common pipes smoke snuff, or something much like it, very strong and pungent.

January 18th—Started for Chin-kya-wan at 10.30 o'clock about 10 miles on the road passed close by Koo-chyen, (or old town) a small walled town standing by itself on the left of the road; arrived at Chin-kya-wan at 4 o'clock, distance from Tey-chow twenty-one miles. In walking about the town which is evidently prosperous, plenty of trade going on, and good houses and shops, we also saw a proclamation by Shinpao (who commanded the Chinese force which lay to S.W. of Peking when the Allies were there) saying—"that his appearance with his Army before Peking had induced the Allied foreigners to retire to Tientsin and to come to terms, and that now he was going to annihilate the rebels, (he has been beaten by them two or three times already) and requesting the people of the country not to be afraid and to keep quiet. The crowd that here followed us about, was over two thousand, and very noisy. The whole of this part of the country appears to be in undulating plains, dotted with villages, with ponds and wells; the soil light and friable, with occasional sandheaps. Parts of the country show signs of having been under water, and trees are scarce. Bricks are made

☞ *See Supplement.*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *October*, 1860, from observations taken by a self-registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period, —also the average of the same for 7 years.

OCTOBER 1860.—Rainy days 18.

	Max	*Min*		*Max*	*Min*
1	82	72	17	64	52
2	72	63	18	59	48
3	69	63	19	61	51
4	71	64	20	61	51
5	73	64	21	61	58
6	75	65	22	64	57
7	74	65	23	59	57
8	74	66	24	61	56
9	75	68	25	59	57
10	74	65	26	62	59
11	64	52	27	63	60
12	64	50	28	63	57
13	66	54	29	63	57
14	66	56	30	65	56
15	69	60	31	58	53
16	67	55			

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max* 72. *Min* 58
Rainy days 7.28

To be continued monthly

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.,

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Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.

OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.

tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

YANG-KING-PANG,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.

7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
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SAEKEE,
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SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins, Embroideries, Pongees, and Gauzes; Lacquered, Japan, and Canton Ware; Milner's Iron Safes, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.

tf May 25, 1861.

KEPPELL & Co.,
NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.

Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c., at reasonable rates. *Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.*

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STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
AND AUCTIONEERS.

AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN
23de YOKUHAMA. JAPAN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept 19	Seng Wat	Sia. bk		Schmidt	Bangkok		General	A. R. Tilby
.. 20	Bouncer (95) [H M	g.-boat		Creasy	Kewkiang			
.. 20	Rose	A. str.	125	Saunders	Coast			Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Nordstern	Ha. bk						
.. 20	Mansfield	B. bark	378	Neitherweigh	Liverpool	May 27	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 20	Rivadavia	Spa. bg	260	Ribero	Manila	Sept 1	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 21	Fernandez	Por. str.	231	Xavier	Kewkiang		Tea	Dent and Co
.. 21	Martha Theresa	Du. bk	242		Kanagawa	.. 5	General	Russell and Co
.. 21	Rival	A. bark	430	Rouse	Fuchau	.. 14	Timber	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 21	Nankin	A. schr	252	Crosby	do	.. 14	General	Russell and Co
.. 21	French Trans. Str.							
.. 22	Mary Lee	B. bark	465	Crosby	Cardiff	Apr 24	Coals	Dent and Co
.. 22	Harriet Armitage	B. bark	199	Smith	Taku	Sept 16	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 22	Eagle	B. schr	110	McPhee	Newchwang		Melo seed	Hogg Brothers
.. 24	Ellen Masters	B. bark	498	Pearse	Wanchow	.. 15	General	A. R. Tilby
.. 24	Pluto	Chi. str.			Yang-tsze			
.. 26	Imogen	B. brig	195	Sturge	Nagasaki	.. 20	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 26	Fruiter	A. bark	290	Webster	Kanagawa	.. 12	do	Frazar and Co
.. 26	Flora	B. bark	294	Williamson	Nagasaki	.. 22	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 26	Tartar	A. ship	397	Balchen	Liverpool	May 16	do	Dent and Co
.. 26	Kathay	A. ship	1408	Stoddard	New York	June 1	do	Augustine Heard & Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Sept 19	Cruiser	B.	120	Newman	Hankow		Fletcher and Co
.. 20	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 20	Helene	Ha. bg	196	Breckwoldt	Hongkong	Cotton &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 20	Yang-tsze	B. str.	545	Hardy	do	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 22	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	do *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 22	Nieuw Lekker Land	Du. sh	680	Hoffman	Batavia	Re-expts.	Bourjau Hubener and Co
.. 22	Postiljon	Du. bk	320	Grove	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 22	Julia	B. ship	477	Glass	Kanagawa	do	Chapman, King and Co
.. 22	P C. Kinch	Da. bk	347	Kohn	Fuchau	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 23	Renard [H M	ship		Goodenough	Nanking		
.. 24	Scotland	B. str.	759	Dundas	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 25	Magna Bona	B. ship	584	Tyson	London, &c.	Matting	Gilman and Co
.. 26	Remigius Adolphus	Du. sh	707	Browning	Nagasaki	Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
.. 26	Leonidas	B ship	697	Andrew	Newchwang	Sun., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 26	Eva	B. bark	342	Scott	Hakodadi	Stores	Dent and Co
.. 26	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	H'kow&Ports	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Acorn	H M hospital-sh.	..	..	..	Haydon	..
Coromandel	H M steamer	..	..	..	Symons	..
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Rickards	60
Scout	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Corbett	..
Confucius	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Thompson	..
Dryade	H I M transport	..	..	..		..
Fei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Botel { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet }	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	136	..	Geary	..
Svetlana	H I R M ship	60	..	..	Bulakoff	..
Don João I.	H F M corvette	..	..	..	Marques	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*IN HARBOUR.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Des Landes	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Caprioland, 7th May; Merse, 10th June; Moneka, 27th do.; Henry Miller, 10th do.; Tung Yu, 3d July; and Cambalu, 9th do.
Liverpool—Celestial, 19th June.
Cardiff—Wakefield, 15th June; and Volunteer, 17th June.
Deal—Minerva, 3d June.

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	10	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			23
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	555			555		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do	164		10	174			
	Ballarat,	712	do	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
	Leichardt,	589	New York,			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch.
Admiral	Aug 24	B. ship	744	Clerk	P. F. Cama and Co	Amoy	cld 20 inst
Amarantha	Aug 24	B. ship	688	Burrows	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo&S'tow	cld 21 inst
Amelia	Aug 23	B. bark	220	Barton	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Anna Maria	Aug 15	B. bark	487	Hurst	A. R. Tilby	Chefoo&S'tow	cld 25 inst
Anglo-Saxon	Sept 11	B. ship	693	Laird	Chapman, King and Co		
Armistice	Aug 27	B. bark	340	Richardson	A. R. Tilby		
Ballarat	Aug 11	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	cld 19 inst
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Bo-Peep	July 25	B. str.	73	Shaw	Oppert and Co		
Borderer	Aug 30	B. bark	561	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Burgermeister Duckwitz	Sept 12	Bre. bk	328	Miesegades	Overweg and Co	Swatow	cld 14 inst
Canton	Sept 11	Da. bk	234	Godt	Russell and Co		
Carausius	Aug 27	B. ship	510	Milburn	E Warden, Agent P & O. Co		
Celerity	Sept 6	Sia. bk	370	Lawson	A. R. Tilby		
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrystal	Sept 11	A. schr		Closin	Russell and Co		
Chusan	Aug 30	B. str.	520	Corbett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Clemens	Aug 18	Bre. bk	453	Hunteman	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Coeriemulzio	Sept 10	B. ship	600	Blacklock	Russell and Co.		
Colingsburg	Aug 25	B. bark	436	Hinds	Dent and Co		
Cordouan	Aug 6	Fr. bk	268	Revel	Siemssen and Co.	Ningpo	cld 17 inst
Cricket	July 15	A. str.	81	Dolie		Ningpo	cld 10 inst
Crimea	Aug 28	B. ship	478	Tucker	Dent and Co		
Cyclone	Sept 10	B. ship	594	Hossack	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
Drusus	Aug 23	B. bark	398	Torade	Jas. Torade	London	Early
Earl of Windsor	Sept 12	B. ship		Dick	Order		
Eagle	Sept 22	B. schr	110	McPhee	Hogg Brothers		
Elizabeth	Sept 13	B. schr	146	Wright	Master	Hankow	cld 17 inst
Ellen Masters	Sept 24	B. bark	498	Pearse	A R. Tilby		
Emma	Sept 18	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master	Ningpo	cld 22 inst
Emma	Sept 12	N.G. bg	265	Haesloop	Wm. Pustau and Co	Taku	To-day
Emperor	Aug 4	B bark	337	Hudson	Jas. T. Kew		
Fawn	Sept 19	B. brig	154	Allen	Barnes Dallas	Newchwang	Imdt.
Fernandez	Sept 21	Por. str	231	Xavier	Dent and Co	Hankow	cld 27 inst
Firefly	Sept 3	A. bark	401	Marten	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	30th inst
Flora	Sept 26	B. bark	294	Williamson	A. R. Tilby		
Fortune	Aug 23	Sia. bk	308	Stroder	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	Aug 14	Sia. bk	450	Burr	A. R. Tilby		
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Old. bk	454	Janssen	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Fruiter	Sept 26	A. bark	290	Webster	Frazar and Co.		
Gaston	Aug 16	Fr. bk	280	Leballe	Vaucher, Frères		
Goldfinder	Aug 23	Sia. bk	300	Reves	A. R. Tilby		
Governor General	Sept 14	B. str.	602	Barcham	Dent and Co		
Granada	Aug 5	A. schr	331	Kelly	Howard and Co	Ningpo	cld 23 inst
Grecian	Aug 23	B. bark	334	Jones	Harkort and Co	Chefoo	cld 17 inst
Greifswald	Aug 23	Pru. bk	452	Kreuschner	Siemssen and Co.	Swatow	Early
Harriet Armitage	Sept 22	B. bark	199	Smith	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Heloise	Aug 9	Fr. bk	367	Rougerie	Siemssen and Co		
Henry Ellis	Aug 21	B. ship	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co	Kanagawa	cld 23 inst
Hongkong		B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Hotspur	Sept 11	A. ship	862	Johnson	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Ida D. Rogers	July 28	A. schr	216	Morehouse	A. R. Tilby		
Imogen	Sept 26	B. brig	195	Sturge	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Invej-do	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitamcurto	Dent and Co		
J. C. Humphreys	Sept 11	A. ship	532	Bosmister	Russell and Co		
Jeanne & Joseph	Sept 10	Fr. bg	155	Croutzé	Meynard, Cousin and Co		
Joseph Peabody	Aug 29	A. ship	1198	Witney	E. Warden, Agent P. & O. Co		
Judge Shaw	Aug 23	A. ship	689	Abbott	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Newchwang	
Kathay	Sept 26	A. ship	1408	Stoddard	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Kate Carnie	Aug 23	B. ship	549	McLean	Gilman and Co	London about	21st prox
Kim-tai-hien	Sept 13	Du. bk		Reyndert	A. R. Tilby		
Lady Amherst	Aug 29	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Lansdowne	Sept 14	B. ship	715	Richardson	A. R. Tilby		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Leichardt	June 25	B. ship	589	Clark	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	cld 26 inst
Levanter	July 25	A. ship		Brown	Russell and Co	H'kong&W'poa	cld 27 inst
Little Edith	Aug 18	B. ship	571	Carr	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Lucky Star	July 9	Sia. bk	300	Shields	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Magnipert	Aug 20	Da. bk	405	Reimer	Lindsay and Co.	Newchwang	1st prox
Malabar	Aug 23	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co.	S'tow & Amoy	cld 21 inst
Mallard	July 26	B. ship	637	Barr	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	London	Early
Mansfield	Sept 20	B. bark	378	Neitherweigh	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Margaret Dundas	July 25	B. bark	341	Fenwick	Augustine Heard and Co	London	cld 20 inst
Martha Theresa	Sept 21	Du. bk	242		Russell and Co		
Marmora	Sept 9	B. bark	363	Lyell	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	cld 27 inst
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
May Queen	Aug 19	A. schr	143	Wills	Frazar and Co	H'kow&K'kiang	28th inst
Melbourne	Sept 14	Ha. bk	372	Yessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mirage	Sept 11	B. ship	718	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Nabob	Sept 18	B. ship	840	Jones	Overweg and Co		
Nankin	Sept 21	A. schr	252	Crosbey	Russell and Co	Taku	30th inst
New York	Sept 11	B. bark	536	Koenig	A. R. Tilby		
Ngapuhi	Aug 9	B. ship	545	Spencer	Russell and Co	Sydney, or Melb	
Nimrod	July 22	B. bark	235	Smith	Hooper and Co.	Hankow	cld 27 inst
Niemen	Sept 11	B. str.	500	Hutchison	Barnes Dallas	Hankow	cld 27 inst
Nordstern	Sept 20	Ha. bk					
Notos	Sept 4	Ha. bk	400	Jebsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	cld 26 inst
Ocean Child	Aug 17	Bre. bk	338	Weisshorn	Siemssen and Co.	H'kong&W'poa	To-day
Osnabruck	Aug 23	Han. bk	371	Wolff	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong&W'poa	Imdt.
Padung Pandjang	Aug 23	Du. sh.	600	Rehling	George Thorburn and Co.		
Paragon	July 29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Philippine	Aug 23	B. bark	295	Rowe	Geo. Barnet and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Pluto	Sept 24	Chi. str.					
Prince Regent	Aug 23	B. ship	582	Ingram	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Queen Bee	Aug 15	B. ship	726	Ginder	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Queen of May	Sept 10	B. bark	314	Frazar	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.	New York	Early
Queen of the Ocean	July 26	B. ship	670	Ellison	Gilman and Co	London	cld 25 inst
Raleigh	July 27	B. ship	567	Sadler	Hogg Brothers	London	To-day
Rauma	Aug 23	Nor. bg	254	Muller	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 27 inst
Richard	Sept 12	Bre. bk	182	Brener	Siemssen and Co.	Ningpo	cld 21 inst
Rivadavia	Sept 20	Spa bg	260	Ribero	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Rival	Sept 21	A. bark	430	Rouse	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Sept 20	A. str	125	Saunders	Augustine Heard and Co		
Salak	Aug 11	Du. bk	370	Lugik	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 9	B. bark	434	MacBeath	A. R. Tilby		
Sea Forth	Aug 1	Sia. bk	307	Garson	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Sea Witch	Sept 19	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Taku	Imdt.
Seng What	Sept 19	Sia. bk		Schmidt	A R. Tilby		
Shandon	Aug —	B. str.	114	Wighton	Turner and Co.		
Shanghai	Sept 18	Sma'ed B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby		
Solent	Aug 15	B. ship	732	Passmore	Fletcher and Co		
Solomon Family	July 27	B. ship	760	Nicholls	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 15	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Dent and Co	London	21st prox
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
St. Helena	Sept 6	Du. bg	189	Sterkenberg	T. Kroes and Co		
Success	Aug 23	Sia. bk	380	Service	A. R. Tilby		
Taffaretto	Aug 19	Fr. ship	470	Derreix	Russell and Co	Fuchau	30th inst
Tartar	Sept 26	A. ship	397	Balchen	Dent and Co		
Templeman	Sept 12	A. bark	420	Spencer	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	1st prox
Veritas	Aug 26	Bre. bg	245	Knuppel	T. Kroes and Co	H'kong&W'poa	Early
Wagoola	Aug 10	B. ship	549	Perrett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Wanderer	Sept 14	A. schr	175	Blanchard	Augustine Heard and Co.	Hankow	cld 27 inst
Wellington	Aug 17	B. ship	402	Coupar	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	Early

126 *Merchants Vessels.*]

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	13,052	7,897	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,911	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,437				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	485	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074
Sep. 13	*Assyrian,*	565	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,573	17,995	30,612	73,973		273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58 876	569,287
	Ballarat,	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,755		3,463	6,977	78,438		145,520	700,753
	Margaret Dundas,	841	London,	357-179					357,179									357,179
	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,809	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	753,789
	Leichardt,	589	New York,															

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[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

along this road, and we saw many brick kilns. The canal here changed its course some long time ago, and the old channel still remains and is under cultivation. Our inn here was particularly clean, the white walls being ornamented with clever sketches in Chinese ink of bamboos and willows, *in doing which they excel* Some of the buildings in this town are very well put together, with well made bricks and plenty of ornamental carving and brickwork.

January 19th—Left at 9 A.M. for Oothyen; fine day with warm sun, country well cultivated, but still most uninterestingly flat, road tolerably good. Arrived about 12 30, found it a well built clean place, went on to Eufang, where we arrived at 5 o'clock, the populace broke the door down in their anxiety to see us. After dinner received the following epistle in Chinese character. "Will you bestow upon me a bottle of the valuable *wine of your inestimable country.*" "Me" came in with an empty bottle for the "valuable wine," but being in appearance a ruffian, got none.

January 20th, Sunday—I got up about 7, and was much astonished to hear some one talking French; on looking out to see who it might be, was still more astonished to find that the French, together with scraps of Italian, proceeded from the mouth of a Chinese—there he stood, pigtail and all; however, I soon found out that he was an Italian Missionary, dressed and looking exactly like a real Chinese. He had heard at the place he lived at, eighteen miles from Eufang, that two foreigners *were passing through the country,* and had travelled all night to see us and pressed us very hospitably to come and stay with him. He had been eleven years in this part of the country without seeing a European. We were sorry not to be able to pay the lonely man a visit, but time was valuable and we had to get on. The Chinese here were much astonished that we had not noses a yard long, and flapping ears like elephants. We left at 12 for Lin-cin-foo, crossing the river in a ferry boat, the river is supposed to be the Tat-sin-ho or a branch of it. Outside the N.W. angle of the city is a large pagoda nine stories high, in all 270 *feet from base to summit.* The first story about twenty-five feet in height built of stone, the rest of brick. Outside, the pagoda is eight sided, inside it has only four sides. The steps are in the thickness of the wall, and are made of black marble, the walls inside are also ornamented with well polished marble slabs with long inscriptions engraved on them. The pagoda inside is in good repair, but on the outside all the galleries and gilded a rails described in "Du Halde," have decayed and fallen away. The last time this pagoda was repaired, was in the reign of Wan-ley-A, 1564. In the highest story but one, two large beams *each three feet thick, and the same broad,* were crossed and clamped together with iron, in the centre was stepped a huge mast, a foot and a half in diameter, which supported the key stone of the roof. The view from this was very extensive; the whole country appeared to be one vast cultivated plain, with the canal winding through it, hundreds of villages were scattered over this wonderfully flat plain, and a very thin sprinkling of trees was to be seen; Beneath and to the S.W. was the large city of Lin-cin-foo surrounded with high battlemented walls, with square towers at intervals, and guard houses over the gates; the *Western suburb appears to be as large almost as* the town. We came down and visited an old Buddhist temple in a grove of cyprus—all very mournful and ancient. One of the old priests asked to be allowed to see a telescope if we had one, as he had seen one carried by a foreigner on the banks of the canal 40 years ago—evidently this was when our former embassy went in boats up the canal with Lord Amherst, when one or two of the embassy were occasionally allowed to walk on the banks of the canal. We went into the town, and on the way to our inn visited a large dark Mahommedan mosque, passed through a large street lined with good *large shops and paved with dark* marble, and got to our inn where the populace had been up to their little games again and had broken the door down. They were loud in their remarks saying—"Who would have believed that creatures like these could have existed, verily our eyes are opened; what strange coats they have, they must travel in company with tailors, who are able to mend and make such strange garments." The old Prefect paid us a visit at eleven o'clock, the rebels killed his father; a merchant came also who was the sole survivor of his family, the rest having been murdered by *these said rebels.*

January 21st—Left at 8 A.M., mounted the city wall and saw that it enclosed simply a heap of ruins, the defences at the gates had been demolished and the whole town (a place as big as Tientsin) burnt, and two hundred thousand people massacred here by the rebels in 1854. We left and rode in S.E. direction for Wanky-a-wan, supposed to be sixteen miles distant; we rode under a fine old drum tower and then turned to the left just inside the remains of the old earthen wall of the town which had been formerly in this place—passed some curiously shaped monuments to Buddhist priests. The pagoda seen yesterday is a little over 900 years old. Arrived at Wanky-a-wan, after having lost our way in a marsh of black mud, at half-past twelve; found a large well-stocked market with lots of people busy buying and selling. We left at three for Tong-chang-foo, going under a small gate and across a handsome black marble bridge over a small clear stream with a gravelly bed The country flat and fertile, but in places very sandy. Saw a very drunken Chinese, perpetually tumbling down and getting up again in a muddy field in a most systematic manner. Arrival at Tong-chow at seven, very *tired and cold.*

January 22nd—Crowd very annoying. Sent for a guard, which shortly appeared, twenty-five strong armed with spears. Went over the way to another hotel for breakfast, then proceeded to have a look at the town though the Eastern suburb, which has *plenty of Volunteers, Militia,* and Police. They appear to make uncommonly good lanterns here. The town inside the wall very insignificant. Ascended a guard house close by the Temple of the Emperor, in which the officials have to chin-chin him every New Year's day and on his birth-day. There appeared to be an inundation to the south of the city. After this, intending to invest in Chinese literature, I went to a printer's shop and saw books made. The printers were seated in a row at the back of a dingy table in a dingy room, *each with a slate of* wood, on which was engraved two pages of the work to be *printed. A vessel full of Indian,* or rather Chinese ink, with a marble slab, a dauber, and a brush made of cocoa-nut fibre, also a pile of coarse looking whitey-brown paper. First one drops some ink on the marble slab rubs his dawber over that, and then over the slab of wood before-mentioned, puts a sheet of whitey-brown paper squarely on that, and brushes the back lightly over with his cocoa-nut fibre brush, printing thus two pages at once. The piece of paper being doubled in half, were sewn into a book. Their paper is so bad and thin that they can only print one side, which accounts for the edges of leaves in *their books not being cut.* A handy printer can turn out 4,000 sheets per diem, for which he receives 21 large cash per 1,000. A book of 1,000 pages costs 15 cash to sew, which is generally done with a species of confie tough paper. No classics could be bought in this town. Lots of Roman Catholic converts came to us making the sign of cross and *asking for dollars.*

January 23rd—Prefect and district Magistrate came to see us, wonderfully dressed in sables and purple silk coats, lined with snow-white ermine. Both had their cuffs turned down over their hands in token of respect. They sent a present of hams and dried fowls. We left at twelve for Tang-ho about 20 miles off, and saw a range of hills quite plain ahead, between was a flat country covered with orchards. Came to a river formerly called Tatsing-ho, but now called *Yellow River,* ever since the large river of that name broke into it. Met here 300 Tartar soldiers all mounted on rough strong ponies, on which they jumped into the ferry boat which was a few feet from the bank. They crammed as many as eight and twenty men and horses into the boat at one time. We went across with them. These ponies will go from 30 to 60 miles a day, and rarely get anything better to eat than chopped straw mixed with bran and water. The Chinese don't like these Tartars as they never pay for what they have eaten. They were undersized men armed *chiefly with bows and arrows,* and some few had swords and light gingals. They were all civil enough, but extremely ugly, with hardly any perceptible nose, small beadlike eyes, and round faces. They had been three months marching down from Tartary and had lost many horses The town of Tang-ho was only a mile or so off, to which we walked, the night being very cold with a bright moon, and found a hotel with an unhealthy opium-smoking landlord He looked slimy, as if he had been swallowed by one of those huge dragons the Chinese are so fond of painting, and then been thrown up again in a semi-digested *and unpleasant state.* We asked a Tartar if he was accustomed to eat raw flesh. He said "Only give me a lot of raw mutton, and see if I don't." This detachment of men had come from Cheeping 33 miles from here, and were going four miles further to Kew-hyen that night. The Chief Magistrate came in about half-past eight, said he had read a great many foreign books, and could make watches. Made us a present of tea and sent a servant to wait on us. Wanted also to send us a dinner, but this we refused After his departure, we dined off pork, pickled cabbage, and bean-curd. The Chinese were astonished, and *had been so all along at our refusing* presents and at our treating people civilly. Our friend the Magistrate hoped that we would give him the pleasure of "our most agreable society" on the morrow before we departed. This man is a native of the province of Yunan. The two officials at Tong-chow are from Chay-kiang. The best merchants are Shansi people.

January 24th—We went to leave cards on the Magistrate. This town is walled, and has a small river flowing through the centre of it. We left at 9 A.M., by a road sunken some 30 feet below the ground—narrow and rocky enough it was. Passed *through a small town called Kew-hyen about* 10.30 A.M. Noticed square watch towers which occurred every three or four miles, mostly however in ruins. We passed several tombstones and tablets erected in the first years of the Ming dynasty. On our right was a low range of hills where there are stone quarries Most of these hills are cut into terraces up to the top and sown with wheat. The road very rough and stony. Plenty of black marble with yellow veins, and susceptible of a high polish, is in common use here. We fell in with a lot more Tartar cavalry dismounted They appear just as wild as the ponies they *ride, and leap about and kick and* scream just as they do; they all got on their horses when they saw us, and kept on challenging us to race, yelling and shouting like demons. They took much interest in our English saddlery and admired a Darell bridle immensely, but condemned our saddles as being hard and uncomfortable. They ride on padded saddles with very short stirrups, and go at a tremendous pace. They keep no order on the line of march, but go along all together, any how. Occasionally two of them will dart out from the main body and have a race together for a couple of 100 yards or so, *shouting and brandishing their weapons. On* reaching the half way stage where we purposed breakfasting, we went into an inn and were hailed by a stalwart Tartar, one of three who were seated crossed-legged eating away. He called out, "Come this way! I am the host! I pay for every thing here;" and then he ordered some of his men to put up our horses and feed them. He made me also drink two cups of samshoo, and placed me on his mat, ordering in lots of eatables, Chinese fashion. We had a capital meal and then produced a bottle of brandy. The old man who called us, was named Choo, the others *respectively Foo and Swang. They all appreciated* the brandy much, but said it was not strong enough. Swang pantomimed to me what an affection he had for the bottle, by putting it tenderly and hugging it under his arm, and grinning and nodding like a little Joss. The commandant Choo asked if any of his soldiers had been impudent or had annoyed us at all, saying that if they did he'd break their heads for them, at the same time exhibiting a stick that would have delighted the heart of an Irishman. When we went away Swang had disappeared, having found the brandy a little stronger than he imagined it *to be, but he eventually turned up in a cart full* of dirty sheepskins and blankets, out of which old "Choo" roused him by poking him out with the handle of a spear. They would not allow us to pay our score at the inn, and when we did give a dollar to the landlord, it was brought back three times by the Tartar soldiers. When we offered it to them they would not take it, and asked if we had other kinds of money, and might they see if we had brought any. We shewed them six-pences and newly coined half-pence, but they would not accept them. Old Choo said, "Now we have eaten and drunk together, we can *never be enemies. It is our custom, and try not* to forget me and my two officers; and if you ever come to the Amoor river, come to my tribe and we shall be glad to receive you" We started for Tung-ping, arriving there at 3 P.M. It is a large walled town standing on the other side of a quick running stream, which flows over a broad tract of sand, formerly the channel of an ancient river. We observed the ruins of a nine-arched bridge. It was quite a picture of the olden time, to see these half-civilized troops accoutred with bows, arrows, long spears, and matchlocks, galloping through the stream near the ruined bridge, *and defiling under the old grey walls of Tung-ping,* the evening sun lighting up the whole and glancing from the steel spear heads and polished barrels of the matchlocks The interior of this walled town is wretched, the greater part of the enclosed space being now under cultivation. Our Tartar friends stopped here and took leave, begging that we should not forget them, nor the friendship established between us by having eaten and drunk together. We pushed on in the afternoon sun through a well cultivated country, the whole being a plain similar to that already described, but separated from it by the small *range of hills we crossed* at Tungho. We this day saw many memorials erected to widows who had refused to marry a second time and who had remained in want rather than do so, from which I deduce that they must have been old, ugly, and of bad temper. These memorials are generally four solid stone pillars, crossed by heavy stone beams at the top, over these beams which are secured by iron clamps, is an imitation tiled roof of carved stone, the whole about 30 to 40 feet high. *The bases of the columns are generally* guarded by hideous-looking griffins or dogs, also carved in solid stone. Iron bells gilt are usually hung from the ends of the roof, which project considerably. The whole appearance is that of an entrance porch. We stopped for the night at a small town 9 miles from Tung-ping.

25th January—Left this place for Wan-shan-hyen. Met a coffin carried by two mules on two shafts, one mule being ahead, the other astern of the coffin, which had a *live* cock in a cage outside and the remains of Tsitajin inside—a mandarin who had died in camp near the Yellow River. We passed through Wan-shan-hyen, *having come* 8 miles, and found it to be a large walled town with a pagoda, and the usual gate defence. The gates of these towns are generally in that part of the wall which, being flanked by square buttresses, we may call the curtain; and to defend them, they have a semi-circular wall outside the gate, with another and outer the gate in it, generally in the side of this semi-circular defence which covers the main gate in the city wall, the outer gate seldom if ever being opposite the inner one. Always is there a large guard house over the inner gate and often a small one over the outer one; these are generally supplied with heavy stones and lime to throw over the enemy. The archway through which you pass under the wall to get into the city, we have often found 80 paces to 100 paces through. There is generally a guard here to question strangers and shut the gates at night. The guard here stopped us, and refused to let us into the city, but being defeated and put to flight by a rap over the knuckles with a stick, retired swearing awfully. Three iron guns were placed without carriages, in the embrasures, and there were huts along the walls for the look-out to live in, these precautions being because of the rebels. We found a large market here of flesh, ginger, dates, flour, mats, bread, and grain of all sorts We halted to lunch at half-past twelve, after having traversed a flat black marshy country, intersected with ditches. The place we lunched at was called Tung-sing-hien, where a Shansi confectioner regaled us with cakes made of coarse *sugar and hemp-seed.* We here saw many stone bridges, with square monuments of polished stone, inscribed with the names of people who had subscribed to build them. One was headed as follows—"The illustrious names of ten thousand virtuous individuals are here concentrated." The sides of these stone bridges were protected by stone uprights about four feet apart, with channels in each post, into which slabs of stone were dropped, so as to form a rail. This part of the country is traversed by small streams, and is tolerably well sprinkled with cotton and willow trees. The roads are bad, at times diverging over the fields *on each side of the original road.* They make capital mats and bean-curd dumplings in this part of the world—the latter are eight cash each. We arrived at Yen-chow-foo at five, having come 120 le, and went to an inn where were some thirty or forty fine Tartar ponies going to San-ko-lin-sin, in charge of a mandarin. San-ko-lin-sin's camp was about twenty-four miles from this place, at Si-nen-chow. The ponies mentioned above come from Pekin, and are worth from ten to forty taels each.

26th January.—Rode through the city, observed the walls were guarded against the rebels, *with hundreds of flags all bearing the name of* some battalion or brave general who was *not* there. Visited a curious pagoda of seven stories high, and on the summit of which was a small pagoda six stories in height. We left this place at half-past nine and crossed a river by means of a flat well-built stone dam, through which were five passages for the water to pass The whole would have been creditable as a piece of well-turned-out work to an European mason. It was about 90 yards across. After crossing this, the road turns sharp to the left and then to the right, where it runs by the side of a shallow river for some two or *three miles.* There is much *traffic* on this road. We observed barrow-loads of surface coal, vermicelli, bean-glue, &c. These barrows had the wheel in the centre and two handles at each end, so that two men could wheel it. In many cases, besides the two men, there was a donkey attached to the forepart of the barrow, who thus did his share of the work, aiding the two men. One of these barrows had a mast and small square sail, with bamboos across it and bowlines, like the sail of a Chinese junk in miniature. We arrived at Chefoo hyen or more properly Kewfoo hyen about twelve and passed through the east suburb, which possessed capital cookshops, into the town, where we observed the people engaged in burnishing up their swords and spears, and the smiths hard at work making new ones, as they expected the rebels shortly. Where the "banquette" had given way from the old wall, the deficiency had been supplied with planks on bamboo scaffolding; and on the west side of the city they were digging a new moat twenty-five feet deep, disclosing a quantity of red sandstone about fifteen feet beneath the surface.

As we rode through the city we passed the *great gate leading into the temple of Confucius.* Over this was a stone portico, the uprights of which were about forty feet high, round, and of solid stone, kept upright by spurs, likewise round and made of stone. There was a stone slab here on which was written, "that at this spot every one must dismount and walk past this place"—which we did. About a couple of hundred yards from this, we found a large and clean inn. Having deposited our belongings there, we started to see the temple of the much venerated sage Kung-fu-tzŏ, who lived 600 years B.C., but whose memory is still held in the greatest respect by all the Chinese. We passed under a brick archway, and found ourselves in a large courtyard of about 80 paces long, by 30 across, in the left wall of which is the gate leading to the palace of the present Duke Kung. At the end of this court were three massive wooden doors painted red, with a high and heavy-looking Chinese portico covered *with glazed tiles.* On going through this, we found ourselves in a large walled space planted with cypress, and having a row of eight four-sided temples, with immense slabs of stone 28 feet high, a little more than a foot thick, and placed upright on the backs of enormous tortoises, carved out of solid blocks of stone. These tablets were four and a half feet broad. The tortoises were about thirteen feet long and three and a half high, and about seven feet across the back. These temples had double roofs, or rather one roof, and about three feet below it a broad tiled eave or half roof running round the building, mostly covered with *glazed green or yellow tiles.* On the right side of this large enclosed space are a set of very massive wooden doors lacquered red and studded with round-headed gilt nails, which lead to a succession of temples. On the left of the enclosure is a very large building, where all the books are or were kept, as they have now all been taken away for fear of the rebels. Near this you go through a doorway into a large field, walled in, planted with cypress and studded with numerous upright slabs bearing inscriptions. Under this portico or doorway are preserved some tablets with inscriptions on them 1,500 to 1,800 years old. On going through the doorway, which was first mentioned as being on the right of the enclosure, we first entered, we saw a raised *platform with handsome stone railings,* on which is the great temple of Confucius. The eaves of this edifice, as is the custom, project some ten or fifteen feet from the sides of the building, and are supported by stone columns (a stone that cuts grey and polishes black,) some of which are carved minutely in bas-relief with dragons and plants. The carving is polished, and therefore black on a grey ground, which at a short distance looks like lace or embroidery. The other columns are carved in very high relief to represent dragons crawling and twisting all over them In many places it was possible to pass one's hand *between the body of the dragons and the pillar.* The wood-work and beams under the eaves were beautifully painted and gilt, with dragons and other devices, which had a pleasing effect. This temple inside was 41 paces long by 21 broad. The roof was supported by 16 columns of wood, lacquered red and belted round with iron. They are a little over four feet in diameter. Opposite us, as we entered, was a gigantic figure representing the great Kung-fut-zŏ. This figure had a yellow embroidered coat, and was placed in a shrine with a yellow silk curtain. The ceiling was composed of wood-work, disposed so as to make octagonal figures one within the other, heavily gilt. The painting of the woodwork was green, blue, and gold, and in excellent preservation. The effect on the whole was massive and gloomy. In the rear of this temple was another smaller one, 35 yards by 15 broad with a shrine on which was the name Kung-fut-zŏ. In this place was an immense drum, supported by four upright posts, which retained marks of very handsome painting and carving. On the right of the court in which these two temples stand, and in front of and at right angles to the first one, is a long large building, with the names of his most distinguished followers placed on a long raised altar. After passing through the smaller of these two temples, a door through the wall on the right admitted us to a walled enclosure, in which was another large temple, where the descendants of the philosopher invited us to take tea. In this enclosure were the genealogical inscriptions and *order of descent, apparently after the English* method of tracing pedigrees, on upright tables of stone. These were 800 years old. Here we also saw a tree 1,000 years old, which is held in great veneration, from within the trunk of it, had grown a young tree about six inches in diameter. We went after this to a temple built in honour of Zentius. This place was rebuilt in 1844 by his descendants, and the descendants of his disciples. One large cedar was pointed out to us as being over 1,000 years old. It was something like the cedars of Lebanon. There is a sacred well here, with a small building over it. An ancient cypress *tree had thrown its branches round, and had* thrust one through the roof. We were received in the principal temple, by the present head of the clan of Zen, nineteen years old, and dressed in his robes of ceremony. He is the head of the seventy-fifth generation. Kung-fu-tsŏ (which name has been latinized into Confucius, in the same way that "Yun" or "Zen" became Zentius) lived 600 B.C., and his precepts and writings, at least what remain of them, were to the Chinese what the Bible is to us; and held in as great veneration by them as the Bible is by most Europeans, and about as much followed.

January 27th, Sunday—We paid a visit to the tomb of Chew-kung, the ancient king of this part of the province. The remains of the old earthen wall, that once defended the city—which was his capital B.C. 1197—are still to be traced to the N.E. of the present town. His minister Venvang was celebrated for his learning and sweetness of temper, and the protection he gave to all learned men. The Emperor Chew, who then reigned, was a great tyrant and had a wife called Takya, who was a greater despot than her husband. She was very beautiful, *but had clubbed feet and to disguise this disfigurement she bound them up in small shoes with fillets round them which is the origin of the fashion of cramping the women's feet throughout China to this day.* After the Minister Venvang's death, his second son, Vuvang overthrew this tyrant and slew the Empress Takya. The tomb was a simple mound of earth with a temple in honour of his memory near it. About a mile from this temple we visited another, with an avenue of very large cypress trees leading to it. This was a very common-place building, but in the court at the back we found a pyramid of earth covered with flat slabs of stone. It was four-sided and twenty paces long each way. On the top, about forty or fifty feet from the ground, was a small temple, the ascent to which was practicable only to hard climbing Chinese lads, who ascended by means of the crevices between the stone, and slid down again in a manner which, to any one but Chinese youths, with two pair of thick quilted breeches on, would be excessively unpleasant. The guardian of this place informed us that this was the tomb of the fourth Chinese Emperor "who reigned before dates were known," and that there are 10,000 slabs of stone used to cover the outside of the earthen mound. On leaving this, we were shewn an enormous tortoise, originally carved from one solid block of stone, but now split in half. I made it out to be by a rough measurement, 21 feet long, 15 broad, and 12 thick; they said that this enormous mass of stone had been conveyed from a place ten miles off to where it now lies. An immense slab three feet and a half thick and about 30 feet high is on the other side, also broken, with *the simple inscription "Old age and* excellence." This was carved on the stone by a man seventy years old in the 13th year of Kublai Khan. We walked along the remains of the old earthen wall and entered the burial ground of Kung-fu-tzŏ and of some thousands of his race. A long avenue of "Kia-yen-shew" or cypress, leads to a small but massive stone bridge, a short distance from which is a heavy gateway, the doors and uprights painted a dull red and the doors studded with large gilt knobs. Inside this were the tombs, all planted with cypress, the pathway was much below the surface of the graveyard and paved. *On either side* of this were two columns, two winged lions, two dogs *couchant,* and two human figures—all large and carved in stone. The two figures were colossal. We passed under an archway, then amongst graves and cypress trees, over another little bridge, past four small square temples. Close by the first of these temples is the stump of an ancient tree, protected by brick-work, said to have been planted by Confucius himself, close to which is a very large tea tree, still alive, 500 years old. In this small temple is a slab with the representation of this tree carved on it. The other three temples are—one to *an emperor* of the Sung dynasty, another to a humane Emperor, and the third is where the present emperor drank his tea when he came to visit the tomb. This tomb is away to the left close by a small temple, and is simply a large mound with a tablet standing before it, on which is inscribed "Grave of the Most Holy and Godlike Sovereign of Letters." There is a well-carved incense burner in front of the stone. This mound over the grave is repaired once every three years with holy earth brought from near the small temple to the left of it. This philosopher was born in the kingdom of Su, now called province of Shantung, in the 21st year of the reign of Ling-vang, the 23rd emperor of the Chew dynasty, 551 years B.C., and two before the death of Thales. He was contemporary with Pythagoras. *He died* aged 73, in the 41st year of the reign of King-vang, the 25th Emperor of the race of Chew. The present representative and head of the clan of Kung is about 40 years old. The clan number in all a little over 10,000 people, who are in old sorts of trades and employments. The head of the clan ranks as a Duke, but has no official authority. Eight villages, seven hamlets, and three thousand six hundred "sing" of land are given for his support by the country. He to-day sent us a present of 120 dishes of delicacies for our dinner.

28th January—Went to visit Duke Kung at 3 P.M., and were received with a salute of three large crackers or small guns, we could not make out which. We rode into a large court-yard, and found about 200 of his retainers drawn up in line on either side. We were conducted through another court and a roofed passage. In a sort of portico were stands of very unpleasant looking weapons. The Duke here appeared at the head of his household and servants, and took us into a small apartment on the left of a large building. He appeared to be forty years old, was about five feet four inches high, and had a *rather prepossessing countenance.* He was dressed in a plum-coloured satin coat lined with white fur, with a necklace of fine coral, jade, and dark round beads, ornamented with gold tassels. He seemed very melancholy, asked about trade, wanted to know how big London might be, and producing a good gold hunting watch compared his time with ours, observing that with instruments he was accustomed to take the time every day at noon. He asked if we had any sextants for that purpose. We took leave of him, and went home The Chinamen were very anxious to trade with us, saying "What a lot of your pretty things we shall be able to get."

January 29th—Started for Sinen-chow to pay San-ko-lin-sin a visit *via* Yent-chow. Such a beastly cold day, roads very bad and heavy. Yent-chow has two very handsomely carved monuments in the main street. We had a capital breakfast about half-way for sixpence. We had small bags full of sixpences, threepenny bits, and half-pence, which the people took readily in payment at every place we went to. They had no spoons and they said the rebels had taken them away last time they harried the town. We arrived at Si-nen-chow very late and found all the inns occupied by the commissariat department of the army. Unluckily the troops had marched in the morning towards the Yellow River, which the Rebels had crossed in some numbers about 30 miles from this town. San-ko-lin-sin's intelligence is said to travel 240 miles in 24 hours. We first went to a joss-house and dined there on vegetables cooked by the *priests, and afterwards* went in search of an inn, found none but what were occupied, and were put out in consequence. While deliberating what to do, a most respectable old Chinese, the head of the division of volunteers belonging to this part of the city, came and invited us to his house, where we stopped for that night.

January 30th—The servants of the prefect sent us a capital breakfast with wine, to partake of which we sent an invitation to our host. Two commissariat officers came in to visit us and promised to send us a good dinner, which however we declined. This city has high strong walls *and a broad shallow moat, drawbridges, and the* usual double gates, in each of which we saw two old iron guns laying on trestles, all for "makee look see." We observed several very handsome brass guns, which had evidently just arrived from the North under a strong guard. The whole town was in a state of military bustle, supplies arriving, detachments leaving, couriers coming in, smiths hard at work sharpening swords and spears, Tartar soldiery riding about, here and there exercising their pillering propensities to the great disgust of the steady-going Chinese shopkeepers. The Chinese said that the rebellion had stopped nine-tenths of the trade. We left at 3 P.M., and reached Yen-tun-tyen about 5 30 P.M. a small village with a high ruined temple at its entrance. The Chinese believed that we were a part of a force of 800 English, who had been sent to assist San-ko-lin-sin against the rebels. This place is 15 miles from Si-nen-chow, and still bears traces of the rebels' visit to it only ten weeks before, when they burnt and destroyed a great amount of property. The people here do not cut up their tobacco to smoke, but roll it up cigar fashion and put it into their pipes.

January 31st—Left for Mowchow, 22 miles off. Passed over a dry river course, and saw mountains ahead Passed through Mig-nun-hyen which had been gutted by rebels, and stopped at one o'clock to breakfast at the head quarters of the Volunteers braves of Mowchow, one of whom had been present at the signing of the Nankin Treaty, in 1812. Hwang-an-tung, the mandarin, who was the then representative of the Imperial Government, lives 12 miles from here. He started at 2 for Chin-my-a-tyen, 76 miles from Teinan-foo, and left the road to ascend a small eminence for the sake of getting a view over the surrounding country, when he was surrounded by armed men and forced to get off his pony, who wanted to kill him out of hand for a rebel. An old man said he was not a rebel, but a devil, and not worth killing; while one fellow kept a long spear presented at his stomach, with which he performed a sort of Chinese spear exercise to his intense disgust, who was, however, mightily relieved when the *head dropped off* They *eventually escorted him* back to the road he had left. The road this day was tolerably good, crossing some small sandy streams.

February 1st.—Left for Tyenti, passed through Tung-hyen, and stopped at Hya-chang to breakfast. Soon after our leaving Chin-kya-tyen, our last night's abiding place, we crossed the sandy bed of a river 800 yards broad, in which there was still a shallow rapid stream about 20 yards across. We were ferried over in a big boat, and met a detachment of Imperial troops, most of them riding on wheelbarrows and looking by no means *as fierce as Imperial Tigers* ought to look, escorting great provisions of gingalls, wall pieces, spears, powder, &c. The rebels had been up as far as this river about ten weeks before, but did not cross it. We went on through a well-tilled undulating country and passed through Tung-hyen, which appears to have a capital market, well stored with bread, meat, fish, and vegetables. We had only just got clear of the walls, when we were surrounded by soldiers, and were captured in the most gallant style—obliged to get off our horses, and were taken ignominiously back and brought into a guard house filled with hideous looking weapons and guns. A proclamation was pointed out to us which enjoined every Chinaman in these rebellious times to kill all suspicious looking people out of hand, consequently we were informed that we were very suspicious looking people indeed. However, they let us go on our way. We crossed two or three small clear streams that day. The last three hours of our road lay through a broad valley or basin between ridges of high hills. It might well be called the Valley of Desolation. Bleak rocks, boulders of stone, heaped up any how and thrown about all over the valley. It looked as if some immense mountain torrent had burst into it and had ruined the whole place, leaving nought but sand gravel and big rocks, hurled over the plain. Here and there some houses and villages, were evidently of unhewn stone—so like the ground they were built on that you might be close on them without perceiving them to be houses. I have never seen such an extensive barren rocky tract of land. We noticed a causeway here paved with stones about two feet broad and twelve to fifteen feet long—evidently very ancient. We here met whole trains of barrows loaded with powder and other warlike stores for the use of the army. Every now and then we came across small patches of cultivation. Saw many small hamlets built in the sides of the mountains, of stones picked up from the valley and built together anyhow. There seems to be a deal of wheelbarrow traffic through this desolate looking valley. We stopped at a village composed chiefly of inns, having come 3½ miles.

February 2nd.—Started at Tsinan-foo at 8½. the road all the way to our first halting place being of the same sandy stony description as yesterday with occasional massive stone bridges—high hills and mountains on either hand, cultivated in terraces up the sides as far as practicable. The old road under the hills on the right hand side of the valley has been almost totally washed away, and the now useless stone bridges, over which the road formerly passed, have an odd appearance. Cocked upon the hill side, they are handsomely and substantially built with pointed Gothic arches and massive stone rails. Passed one or two very clear streams. The road in some places good. After having come 21 miles we stopped for breakfast at a neat little village under a high pyramidal style of *rocky hill*, called Ooshan, up the side of which a flight of perpendicular and excessively unpleasant steps, 296 in number, led to a small joss-house where we found a curious imitation grotto, some old paintings, and new gods. Siang met us at Wan-shan-hyen, we did not stop as he wished, but went on to Tsinan-foo, where we arrived at 6 P.M., having accomplished 42 miles of our journey over a shocking bad road. Saw an old man 93 years old and gave him some rum. The second in command of the local police force came to see us, and kept on knocking his head against the floor like a maniac.

February 3rd and 4th.—Two very cold days with heavy fall of snow.

February 5th.—Started in chairs, nicely lined with quilted blue silk, to see the great people of Tsinan-foo, having sent on our cards, Siang-ta-lauyey leading the way. We went first to the Governor of Shangtung, and were met at his inner gate by the Magistrate and Prefect. The Governor received us in a small court planted with bamboos, and ushered us into a long low apartment with glass windows, blue and yellow carpets, chairs all round the sides, with fox fur cushions and red cloth drapery round them. He was a fine-looking old Tartar, clothed in a magnificent suit of sables. Expressed himself glad to see us, saying he had heard of our journey and hoped we liked the country. He was pleased particularly at our having paid our way honestly. The expenses of Chinese officials of our rank would have been liquidated by the Magistrates and local authorities—that is, if they were paid at all. We left him and paid visits to other mandarins, but there were none of them at home. The town appeared garnished with many very large shops, fitted with counters, glass cases, every bit as good in their way as English shops. The lantern establishments were particularly gay, with paper dragons, birds, and all sorts of monsters made of paper stretched on frames and beautifully gilt and painted. Their lamps in imitation of tulips, lotuses, and many other flowers were made in a way that none but Chinese artists could succeed in. Most of the monsters had figures on them of men and women seated or standing, appropriately dressed in coloured paper garments, with plenty of gilt embroidery over them. The markets appeared well supplied with venison, wild fowl, pheasants, hares, and many other sorts of game. Plenty of fish also, frozen probably, twenty or thirty together, and sold by weight. The people are particularly well looking and cleanly dressed, and a good deal of trade seemed to be done there. On arriving on our inn, the Governor had sent a present of hares, dried persimmons, a chest of tea, a box of cakes, and another of vermicelli, raisins, pomegranates, apples, &c. The principal officers of a Chinese province are—*Governor, Grain and Salt Commissioner*, Taoutae, Prefect, District Magistrate, Brigadier, and lastly, I believe, Major.

February 6th.—The Prefect's head man came in in a great hurry this morning saying—"Your Excellencies, it is very cold, but there is great fun going on; seventeen robbers are going to have their heads cut off, be quick or you will be too late." We declined. A lot of shroffs came in to weigh and change silver. I sketched them, on perceiving which they begged hard for the drawing, but did not get it.

February 7th.—We started at 10 A.M. to visit the Temple of the Boiling Spring, about half a mile off. We passed through the usual massive red wooden gate or door into a courtyard, with three small square temples, and crossed over a small pond, one of those that the Chinese are so industrious in making, where they never before existed, for the purpose of having something to build a bridge over. We passed through a large square empty house, and there we were on a terrace, overlooking a small piece of water, with a small square temple down by the water's edge. Below us on our left, the water may have been eighty feet across. Behind the small temple mentioned, on our left, is the street wall, under which the water finds an outlet, and thence flows into the city moat. On the right, as we stood, and therefore opposite this wall, was a bridge of solid stone, handsomely built. Opposite us stood a temple glistening with varnish; gilt boards hung up, with "wise saws" in Chinese on them painted in bright blue (cobalt), the fantastic roofs of this temple being supported by stone and wooden columns, the whole façade one mass of varnished carving and lattice work, which, with the sun shining on it, looked particularly light and fairy-like. The stream was clear and looked very much like a large brew of soda water, as millions of air bubbles kept on perpetually rising from its white sandy bed. Near the middle of *the stream* were three jets of water rising some half a foot above the surface, something like the jet from a fire-plug at home. The whole surface of the stream emitted a dense steam. The moss on the banks was green, and the bed of the stream in places covered with green weeds. Lots *of little shrimps* and fishes were swimming about amongst them. This stream presented a very strong contrast to everything else near it—about 18 inches of snow on the ground, rivers and ponds hard and fast frozen, with a bitter freezing wind blowing; and yet in this one little nook, it was *all spring time. Came away*, and saw a piebald donkey. Returned to breakfast. Strolled about the West suburb, through the city gate, and along the main street to the East gate. Ascended to the top of it, and went into the old guard-house where we saw several cannon very defective *in their casting*, probably made in the year 1853. There were lots of stone mortars, which, according to the soldiers in charge, are filled with powder and lime rammed tight, and then hove on to the heads of the assailants. Had a fine view of the mountains here. Two were particularly rocky and bleak looking, and ran up like pyramids, and looked somewhat like volcanic mountains. Paid a visit to the South Gate. In the guard house was a very handsome gun cast by Père Verbiest, A.D. 1670, in the reign of the Emperor Kanghi. The muzzle and ornaments were well cast in bronze. It appeared to be the counterpart of those we saw on the walls of Pekin. The barrel of the gun has evidently been cast in pieces one foot long and four inches broad. This has been battened round with wooden battens. Held together, if I recollect aright, with welded iron or bronze rings. Over this is strong cement mixed with hair, which is polished up as hard as any metal and coloured to represent bronze or old brass, which appeared uncommonly well done. The muzzle was made of bronze, the trunnions and the breeching also of bronze beautifully carved and ornamented. These are all screwed on to this extraordinary species of artillery, which, to look at, is as well made and more handsomely ornamented than many we have seen in Europe. The charge for this gun was 5 catties of powder, and the ball 10 catties in weight (1 catty 1⅓ lb.). Close by it lay many iron guns cast in 1853 by the Chinese, and most wretched articles they were. Père Verbiest died A.D. 1688, after having been held in great esteem by the Emperor Kanghi. *At his death the Emperor* sent 200 taels of silver to pay half the expenses of his funeral.

February 8th.—Rode out through a tract of land, covered with kitchen gardens, kept in most capital order and well supplied with water by *means of several small streams. On to Lokow*, a village on the river about four miles off. This river is called Ta-sing-ho. The young plants in those gardens were protected from the frost by fine mats laid over them, and from the wind by reed fences slightly sloped over the bed. Lokow *is a large well-built village. The houses near the* river are built on stone arches. Many years back the river rose and carried off lots of houses and property. There is a great stone-cutting establishment here, where they turn out very good pillars, slabs, horse troughs, &c. Plenty of small junks on this river, which I believe, from what the people said, joins the grand canal below Tung-chang-foo, and runs into the sea at Tyenping. Went in the afternoon to the foot of a mountain range about three miles off. Ascended a handsome flight of steps, and at length, when quite blown, found a large temple *at the top*. On enquiry, found it was "The Temple of the Hill of the 1,000 Gods," and this place is built on a platform made by cutting the rock away, and scarping the side of the hill. In this rock we found lots of most hideous little gods carved in the solid rock *itself, all glistening with vermilion. There* must have been a hundred of them. A splendid view from this place. We could see Lokow, Tinan-foo, Tsinan-foo, and an immense collection of villages. Also, little comical conical hills dotted about the plain, all by themselves and some distance *from the main range of hills. On coming back*, fell in with an old gentleman who recollected Sir H. Pottinger at Ningpo, and eventually fell out with him as he shewed us the wrong road home.

February 9th.—New year's Eve in the Chinese calendar. Went to see the Temple of Tutelary Joss *of Tinan-foo. All round the court were figures of* devils bullying sinners, pounding them in mortars, cutting them in two, hanging them up by their feet, grinding them in mills, with dogs lapping up the blood, and doing all these horrid things with countenances expressive of intense satisfaction.

Sunday, 10th.—*On the most moderate computation* a million of crackers must have been let off last night; sounded very much like file firing, and every now and then "bang" went a big one. Walked out to Pinou Shan, an extraordinary hill, on the left of the road half way to Lokow, with a little temple perched *on the top where there is* only just room for it, the josses all new and glistening with gold leaf and lacquered paint. From the ceiling and sides of the room were large dragons jerking their heads out and crawling about in a very life-like manner, all shining with gold and blue and green paint, with vicious countenances. On a large gilt tablet in the temple was written "Ask and ye shall receive."

February 11th.—All the great people sent their cards. A man came to see us, who, when we were expected to land in Tungchow, in 1840, had been sent there in charge of powder. He had been one of a party of 400 men who went out to fight the rebels. Only 49, besides him, came back; the rest were all killed. He said that the rebels were very difficult to shoot, as they crept along the ground and took advantage of every cover the ground afforded. Crackers *going off* all day long in thousands. Tientsin carts discharged this morning.

February 12th.—Shot a dog. The individual, who, in a popular melody, is requested to "fill the flowing bowl," came to see us and brought his scrap book to show us. In it was a very good English print of some women and children in a bed room.

13th.—Magistrate and Major came to see us. Hired fresh carts.

14th.—Started for Tung-chow-foo. Landlord's bill for eleven days was eighty dollars. Went thirteen miles to K'ho-tyen.

15th.—Passed through Chong-kew-hyen; stopped at a place 3 miles from it, in an inn without either a pot or frying pan. The first turned up, but the second did not. Observed a high range of mountains on our right hand. Plenty of snow on the ground. The people say they have not had such a fall for many years; but they like it, for their proverb says "a white winter makes a green summer." A small rapid stream crossed by strong stone bridge is just outside Chong-kew-tyen, and with a mill on a rock in the stream a quarter of a mile below. Plenty of villages. The roads very narrow. The carts here are peculiarly well built. Soil light and sandy, cultivation excellent, the sides of the hills cut into terraces and sown with grain.

16th.—Left at half-past eight, the road being for some distance at the foot of high rocky hills. Country thickly populated, plenty of traffic going on. Arrived at Chow-ping at 12 Saw two very handsomely carved memorials to a father and son, who both became mandarins of high rank. Got to Chang-shang-hyen at half-past four. Roads very bad, snow beginning to thaw There is a river on the west side of this town. Here we lost sight of the mountains. This place has a very ruinous wall round it, but is a miserably small place. We came twenty four miles to-day. The magistrate sent a present of citrons on old-fashioned enamel plates. Almost every village is surrounded with willow trees. They use the bark, which they scrape off the big trees, for fuel. The burial grounds are here very numerous. I counted fifty at one time in by no means a small space of ground. They must take away a good deal of valuable land. Saw many Chinese hard at work chinchin-ning their ancestors.

17th, Sunday.—Wet day, the roads having been converted into young rivers by the thawing snow.

February 18th.—Started at half-past ten from Chang-shang-hyen. Observed a small river on our right; on asking where it came from and where it went to, we received the extraordinary answer from the party questioned, that the said river always had been where it was, and that, as far as he knew, had'nt come from anywhere, and was not going anywhere. We had a high range of hills on our own left, all covered with snow. Near these is the village of Chow-sung. We stopped for breakfast at a small inn six miles on the road. Met a Chinese courier, who gave us tea, and very good it was. Rode back to see Chow-sung. I went on twelve miles through four or five small villages to King-ling-ching. The road very bad and rocky the last five miles I stopped outside a village, and saw several tables in the open air with slate boxes, large marbles, trays, &c., very well carved and exposed for sale. Yellow, white, and black marble seemed the most common, and the people said that they came from the hills close by. At this place was a capital inn with civil people Chow-sung is the largest village in Shantung, and the great mart for raw silk.

February 19th—Mandarin sent to ask us to stop in the city. The weather warm and pleasant. After riding about ten miles crossed a small clear stream, on the banks of which was a small colony of men in huge skin boats, with the hair on, to carry people across. *The course of this* river was near N W. The country here, prettier than usual. We met in passing through a large village, one of the head Mandarins of Sing-chow-foo escorting another head Mandarin of some other place, with a guard of thirty soldiers armed with swords, coolies carrying provisions and large pots of hot tea. The police stations along this road, were in better repair and tenanted by great scoundrels. I suspect the Chinese police is a clever dodge of retaining all the blackguards of the Empire in the Imperial pay; and if their instructions are to catch and *imprison any bigger* ruffians than themselves, they have an easy sinecure, as they couldn't see anything in the ruffian line half so bad as they themselves are. A man hailed me from a house, asked when the English Mandarins were coming, stood samshoo and a *bowl of dumplings to me like a man, in a* most convival manner. Presently we came up, and this man hurried us on, saying we must come on to see the apartments prepared for our masters; so on we went, finding the road in most places sunk beneath the canal. Our Chinese friend trotted on ahead, mounted on a pony hung round with large bells, amusing himself with chanting Chinese songs, and taking short cuts of a precipitous and dangerous nature, up and down gullies. We arrived at Sing-chow-foo at half-past four. The Mantchoo Tartar part of the town is quite separate, and, in fact, forms a separate wall town a mile to the north of Sing-chow-foo, which is a large place with a moat, strong walls, and gates in good repair The Prefect had caused a capital fire to be prepared, and sent us a good dinner. His fifth son came to see us, *bringing some fowls and a box of most excellent cakes.* There is a large parade ground for troops, and the remains of old earthen defences of the original town, with an immense arch way still standing, fifty feet from keystone to pavement.

February 20th.—All the swells came to call. We returned their attentions and visited "Tung," who gave us a capital tiffin, presented some embroidery to us, and lent a hundred taels. The prefect here is poor. Friend Tung lent him three hundred a short time back. All the children of the different officials came to see us, to whom we gave new sixpences by way of curiosities. In the afternoon we visited a clean and large Mahommedan Mosque, rendered very sombre-looking by the cypress grove in which it stood. The extent, surrounded by the wall and moat, is very large; but a great deal is cultivated, with clusters of twenty or houses apart from one another, like villages more than a large town. We met a man going out shooting with a long matchlock, who said he shot five head per diem. The evening began to get very cold, so we went back to dinner, during which the fire went out, and a damp burglarious-looking party came in bringing a present of water chesnuts—a most cold and indigestible delicacy—and asked us to come over and take a cold bath. We went to see the establishment, which was hot and steamy, with lots of Chinamen splashing about in warm water. They pay thirty cash each for the use of the bath.

21st.—Started at half-past nine, and went ten miles. Road very bad indeed. Crossed many small streams. Country apparently becoming poorer. Passed through a ricketty old place, called Chang-lo-hyen, and went on to Shih-lee-poo, twenty-four miles from Sing-chow-foo. We arrived there at six, but the carts did not come up until twelve o'clock at night. They had no charcoal, and nothing to eat beyond pork and cabbage. The inn well-built of hewn stone and clean, notwithstanding its poverty. I went to sleep with my head on a saddle till ten, and then woke up half-frozen and revivified myself with a pipe and samshoo.

22nd.—We got to a place five miles from Wye-hyen. About one o'clock passed two uncommonly handsome memorial arches, carved in high relief to represent elephants, monkeys, giraffes, bamboos, fruit, furniture—all gilt and painted. The eaves were hung with bells, which tinkled agreeably. The road led us over many small streams, and past a brick-making and lime-burning establishment on a large scale. Went on to Wye-hyen, a large walled town on the banks of a small river, crossed by stone bridge. A great deal of trade appeared to be going on. We observed large stores of wood from the Corea in this place, chiefly large white pine. The road here very bad and flooded. Went on to Shi-li-poo. The road to Ur-shih-li-poo very good. I had two falls off "Hoyle"—the first into a dry ditch, the second into a wet one. Stopped at Hanting, nine miles from Wye-hyen, having come altogether twenty-one miles. They charge ten large cash a catty for beans, millet, &c. They have in this part very good lanterns; the wire of which they are made, comes from Shansi, and the paper from the Corea and from Soochow. They have no bread here, but make large flat pancake things, just like and about as digestible as a pancake.

February 23rd.—Started at half-past nine, passed through Chang-ee-hyen, fifteen miles on the road. Near Wang-lo, nine miles from Hangting, was a small stream. Further on we crossed a river where there were fifteen or twenty boats. They call it the Why-ho. Country flat and very sandy. Wind S.W. with rain. There were very few carts to be seen. Things being chiefly carried on mules, donkeys, &c. Chang-ee-hyen, a miserable ricketty old diggins. Country all round poor and flat. They call this place 24½ miles from the town of Sei-chow-foo, which district we entered yesterday at Why-hyen. We here made the acquaintance of a man who has been in fifty battles, whose name was "Ma." He informed us that there were ten thousand people bearing the same name in a place close by. We left this at half-past four to go to Tankow, six miles off, where we found good inns and capital bread.

February 24th, Sunday—Fine day, warm sun.

February 25th.—Roads bad and heavy. Ditch on each side. Range of low hills to the right, a higher range visible to the S.E at some distance Crossed a river nine miles on the road. Soil gravel and sand. Arrived at Sinho, having come thirty-two miles. Road bad, plenty of rocks and water. Country slightly undulating. N W. wind blowing with fog, bitter cold too. They told us *that four Europeans and one Macao woman passed* through here a week ago The carts arrived at half-past two in the morning, so we had to sleep without beds till then.

February 26th—Cold northerly wind, with warm sun. Started at half-past ten. Sea visible *to the left of road six miles off.* Met a convoy of soldiers bound to the wars Road bad for first four miles. Rock and sandstone. Crossed two or three small streams and passed through Sei-chow-foo, which is celebrated for soap stone carvings. Went to Ping-lee-tyen, a small place with many Jews at five, having come ten miles.

February 27th.—Fine morning and no wind. Started at ten, and arrived at Siuchin, fifteen miles at half after twelve. Road indifferent, country, flat, sandy and cut up with gullies and sandy river beds. Arrived at Peema, thirty-four miles, by 6 o'clock. Observed a long sandy peninsula, ending in a mountain called Keemuck. Saw plenty of junks. Peema partially paved with old mill stones. Wondered where on earth they all came from.

February 28th.—Started for Tong-chow-foo at eight, fine day but freezing hard. Got to Wanhyen by what the Chinese facetiously term roads. The country very hilly, reddish soil with gravel, much intersected with gulleys. They use fir cones for fuel here and fir trees. Went on to a place about nine miles. Such a hole, perched on a barren hill side. We got nothing but millet and water, relished with pickled cabbage. The hill sides dotted with small fir trees, which the uninformed tourist usually puts down in his mind as tea trees, but they are not. Road became addicted hereabouts to a species of practical joking, highly unbecoming to a high road; such as taking one into the middle of a field or top of a mountain and then suddenly ceasing altogether, and thus bewildering the unhappy traveller, being impassible for carts. We came into Tong-chow-foo about 6 o'clock, and found a shocking bad inn. Could not get even bread or candles. Magistrate sent a most meagre dinner.

March 1st.—Fall of snow during the night. Walked through the town, and found that there was another and smaller walled town between it and the sea, enclosing a small tidal harbour and a high hill. This was the naval town, where landing is practicable at high tide only. Mouth of harbour very narrow, with but two inches of water on the bar at low water, and only passable for light craft even at high water. A rocky coast to the right of entrance and a sandy beach stretching away on the left. Walls round the city old and in bad repair. Town well commanded by hills in several places.

March 2nd.—Got into a Chinese boat with twenty-eight other passengers, and went to a big island, which we walked across, and round to a bay, then took a small sampan and went to H.M.S. *Odin*. The *Ringdove* then came in, having failed to enter the Peiho. The *Odin, Drake,* and *Ringdove* the only vessels there.

Wednesday, 6th.—The *Clown* came in from Peiho River this day. Started in the *Ringdove for* Yentai and arrived at half-past six.

TRADE MARKS.—IMPORTANT DECISION IN CHANCERY.

HENDERSON AND ANOTHER

versus

JORSS AND NORTH.

Before Sir W. PAGE WOOD, Vice-Chancellor.

June 20th and 21st.

This case occupied the Court for a considerable time and presented features of great importance to the export trade in woollens for the Chinese market. Mr. Rolt, Q.C., Mr. Gifford, Q.C., and Mr. Freeling (instructed by Mr. Simpson, of Leeds), appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Wm. James, Q.C., and Mr. Stevens (instructed by Messrs. North and Son, of Leeds), for the defendants.

Mr. Rolt stated the case, from which it appeared *that the plaintiffs are extensively engaged in Man*chester and Leeds as export merchants in woollen goods for the Chinese market. They alleged that about 1850 or 1851 they adopted a graduated system of marks for their goods as quality marks; and they also adopted a mode of marking by which such marks should become known and established. The marks particularly in question were those of the lion and the elephant, and the goods on which they were being marked by the defendants were Spanish stripes and long ells. The plaintiffs used the lion for standard qualities and the elephant for the next quality. They placed the mark on the cloth, painted it on *the wrapper and tillet of every piece, then stamped* it on the truss wrapper, and again on the bale; so that the import merchant in China, the wholesale dealer, the tradesman, and the tailor, might always know the goods by the mark. Several of the most eminent East India merchants made oath that these marks passed the goods like coin, and that they had high repute in the market. The plaintiffs alleged that defendant Jorss, who had begun business at Leeds, had got hold of a packer who had been in their employ, who procured for Mr. Jorss patterns of goods, got a bale mark made by the tinner of the plaintiffs from the mark of plaintiffs, while it was there for repair. He also got scrolls engraved by the foreman of plaintiffs' engraver, who made them at nights without his master's knowledge, and it was evident the defendants intended to use the marks with a fraudulent intent. It appeared that defendant North had recently joined Mr. Jorss as a partner after the marks had been obtained and used by *him. He added that defendants could not show the* use of the lion by any one on woollens, and as to the elephant they only showed that Sykes and Gibson, of Leeds, had put a paper ornament on the wrapper which did not affect plaintiffs' marks.

MR. JAMES contended for the defendants, first that the marks were common ones as favourite figures. That Mr. Jorss had not been aware of the packer's improper conduct, but simply employed him as a person acquainted with the matter to obtain the necessary ornament. He further contended that the defendants had no exclusive right to the figures, and that it would be carrying the doctrine *of the Court too far to sustain the quality marks.* Further, defendants put the names of their customers in large letters round the marks. Among these were "Sam. Mendell," "J. and J. Bell," "Muller, Overman, and Schon," and "Mr. A. D. Blagomener," all of Manchester, and that he put blue for red hoops and placed three stars on the bales. These made, he contended, quite a sufficient alteration in the marks to justify their use of them in that way.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR, in giving judgment, said, Mr. Rolt—I think I ought not to call upon you to reply in this case, the form in which I shall grant the injunction will be this, the *same form as in the* case of Croft *v.* Day. It appears to me that the case is as simple and as plain a one as any case that I have had come before me, and I have now had a good many of them. After referring to the particulars set forth in the bill, he continued by observing, —It is quite true the principle has long been settled, it was recognised long since by the Courts of Law, that this Court has a concurrent jurisdiction, the application of a remedy by this Court being on the ground of the fraud which is committed by palming off the goods of one person as the goods of another, and perhaps this Court may be said to have gone a step beyond the Courts of Law, because in Millington *v.* Fox it was held that the *scienter* was not necessary on the part of the defendant, in order to subject defendant to an injunction. The Court constantly says—you must draw away customers by inducing them to believe that they are trading with another man when they are trading with you. Upon this part of the case, the imitation of the plaintiffs' mark for the express purpose of having it supposed that the goods shipped by the defendants were really the goods shipped by the plaintiffs, it appeared to me from the first that the matter was proved by the defendants' own witnesses—the cross-examination of Mr. Gibson is so very strong in that respect, and the acknowledgment of the use of the trade mark is contained distinctly in that last affidavit of Mr. Mendel, in which, being remonstrated with about the lion, he says "I think you will see when you look at my crest and arms, it is no imitation of your mark." I can very briefly state the case as it stands. First, as to the lion, there is no opposing case; there is no evidence that any body has ever used that mark in a way resembling the use which the plaintiff has made of it. With regard to the elephant there is a slight distinction, but with regard to the lion there may have been lions put in a variety of forms about ornamental designs; but the mark of this lion, as a mark of the goods, and as far as this particular mark is concerned, the mark of the quality of the goods, is distinctly made out; it being made out as being adopted by the plaintiffs without the suggestion of anybody else's lions than Henderson's lions. Then the point principally urged by the defendants is this, you have only got this mark coupled with your name designed round the mark, and the trade mark is the conjoint result of the lion and of your name placed round the lion; and that, therefore, if we introduce our name plainly and distinctly round the lion, then we have not imitated your trade mark. That must all depend on this, regard being had to the whole subject matter and the market to which the goods are sent, is or is not the trade mark adopted by the defendant (though he may place his own name instead of Henderson's in the same form that Henderson and Company place their name round the lion) is that or not a colourable imitation of Henderson's trade mark? Now when you consider that the goods are sent to China, that seems really to be a subject placed beyond all dispute upon the evidence, for the witnesses say this without dispute or contradiction—nobody ventures to gainsay it, indeed, we may all but take judicial notice of it—that the Chinese, being utterly ignorant of the European character, they look at this mark, they see the whole design which is on the outer bale, and that design has for its most striking characteristic this rampant lion. That is the most striking thing to the eye. There may be other things; there are those hearts at the bottom, probably they may strike the eye, but with regard to the Chinese, you must look at that which effects the eye as a design—as a picture. The whole is a picture, and you must not look at the letters as forming any part of the design otherwise than as ornaments to the design. To their eye these letters or characters are simply ornaments. They *may* know that they have some meaning or other, which to them is perfectly mystical for they have not even an alphabet as we have. They may know that they are some signs of some kind or other—that they denote something or other; but their eye will be struck with the design of the lion and the design for the hearts beneath it something enclosing the lion, and unless the whole underwent microscopical inspection they might well suppose that the names of Jorss and North, instead of the names of Henderson and Matheson, were some little change in the distinctive ornamenting of the scroll placed round the lion. That *is sworn* by the witnesses, and nobody would venture to gainsay it. Now then with regard to the effect of these marks, I quite agree with Mr. James that the Chinese has never probably heard of Henderson and Matheson, and has never heard their names; but he knows that he has been in the habit of receiving certain articles marked with certain trade marks, that when he opens them they are of an ascertained quality, and he knows that they all proceed from the same house; on the faith of that mark so affixed by somebody having the right to affix that mark, that he has got an article which he can depend upon. As regards the English merchant, it is probable—*I am* by no means clear in the form in which this allegation is made—that there might not be even as regards the English merchant something to be said of this being a colourable imitation, but that is quite immaterial. The English merchant would probably read Jorss and North, instead of Henderson and Matheson, but that has not the slightest application to the Chinese customer, who sends the goods on from hand to hand, frequently without being unpacked, entirely on the faith of this mark; and of course the plaintiffs would be injured in two ways in the usual form in all these cases—the first injury would accrue from the custom being withdrawn by an inferior article being sold at a cheaper price, that is the usual way in which the thing takes place when trade marks are imitated; secondly, they would be injured by the whole of their sale being damaged in consequence of the article being of an inferior manufacture. Of course I have the usual statement which every defendant makes when he is charged with infringing marks, that he is so anxious to have them distinguished that he says I have taken great pains for that purpose, and whereas the hoops are blue I have marked mine red. Mr. James asked how could he better distinguish his goods than by writing his name and making that alteration. The answer is a very simple one—he could easily do it by leaving out the lion altogether, and why did he put it in? Nobody else has ever put it in; these are the only persons who have put an animal outside, all the other cases have been inside. With respect to the lion nobody has ever placed a lion there at all. If Mr. Jorss had an honest intent there was not the slightest reason why he should place a lion there on the outside, or if he wished to distinguish it why he should not have put it in a different form, passant instead of rampant; but the lions are a perfect *fac simile* the one of the other, and when you see that, it is impossible to suppose that any other object could exist in the defendants' mind than that of passing off the goods of the plaintiff. The case, I say, may be concluded by the defendants' own witness, Mr. Gibson. Now that is the defendant's own witness—his own witness called here. I do not know that after that I need read anything more. It is perfectly plain. *I* agree with every word that witness has said. As to the *animus* with which it was done, it is quite plain as to what has happened. Mr. Jorss takes away Ninian Proctor and employs him because he has been employed by the plaintiffs. It is quite plain that he wanted to know what the plaintiff's mode was. He says. "I did not ask him point blank about the plaintiffs, but I made inquiry about the packing." Although I do not want to lay the least stress on Ninian Proctor's detail of conversations, which are always open to observation, yet it is a remarkable fact that he employs this man to go and get marks, and this man does get marks of exactly *the same kind*, and *fabricated* by the *same* persons as fabricated the marks for the plaintiff; and we find, as Mr. Giffard observed, that these marks are put by Mr. Jorss without there being the evidence of anybody asking him to put these marks, and therefore it appears to me to have been plainly for the single and sole purpose of imitating the plaintiff's marks. As regards the elephant, there is a slightly different position of things. I think the elephant seems to have been more used by other persons than the lion, but I think that is sufficiently explained in the cross-examination of the plaintiff Matheson, in which he states his discussions with the *firm of Messrs. Sykes* about *the* use of the elephant. They told him they did not mean to use the lion; they said they should use the elephant, as they had used it hitherto, and he says. "As we have used it hitherto, it will be no injury to you." The truth is, put in that way on the tillet and "Superfine" written under it, it is a totally different thing from this contrivance of the defendants, who represent their goods, as I believe, to be goods sent out by the plaintiffs. I think the injunction must be in this form, that defendants be restrained from affixing or applying, or causing to be affixed or applied to any goods manufactured, sold, or shipped by them any mark, and especially the figure of a lion or elephant, so contrived as by colourable imitation or otherwise to represent the goods so manufactured, sold, or shipped by the defendants, as being standard Spanish stripes, light Spanish stripes, or long ells, or other woollen goods manufactured or shipped by or for the plaintiffs, and the costs must be paid by the defendants.—*Leeds Mercury.*